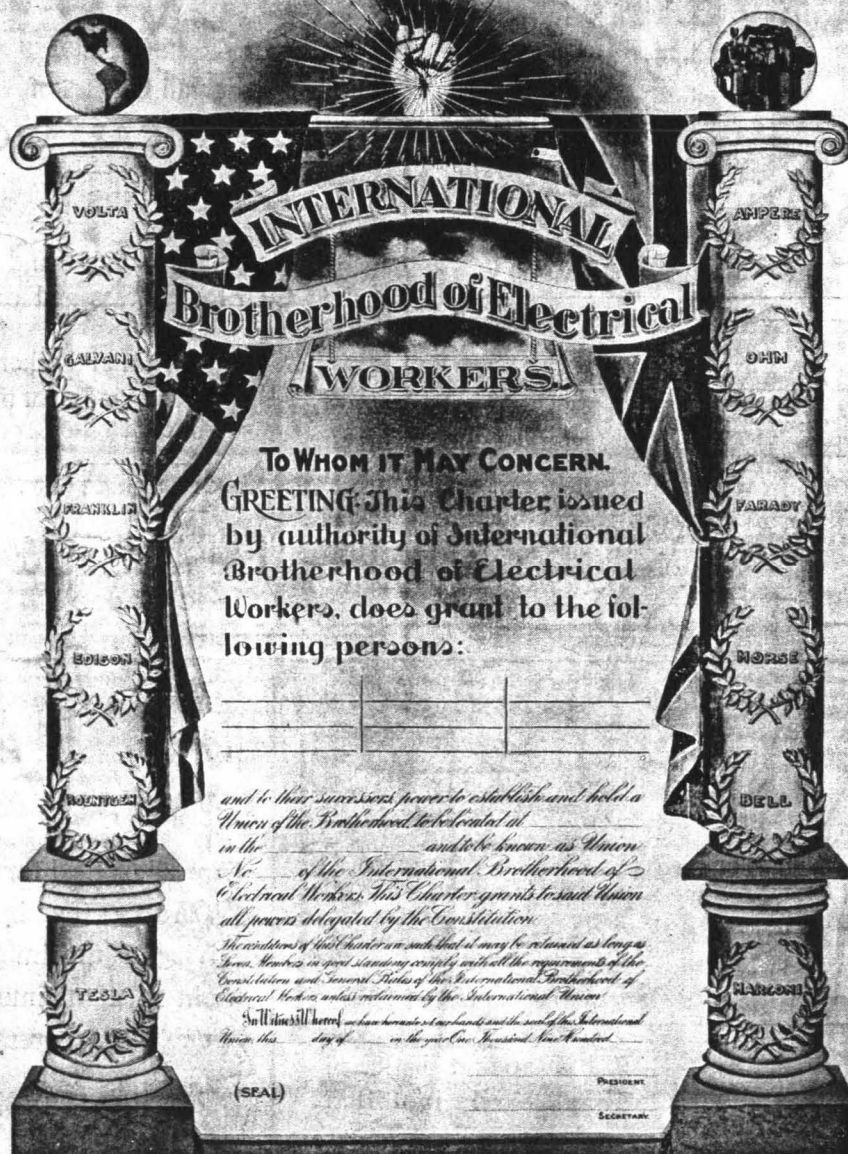


NOVEMBER, 1904

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

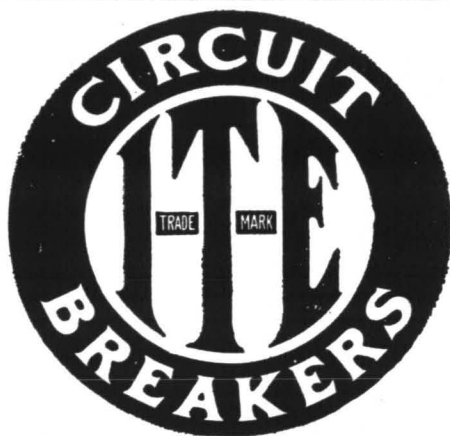


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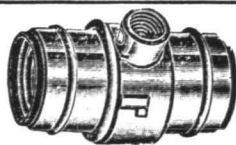
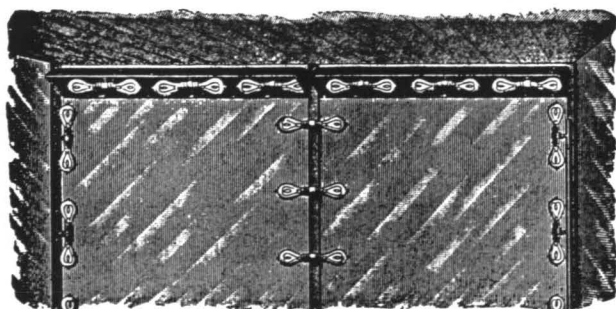
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The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Edited by H. W. SHERMAN, Grand Secretary
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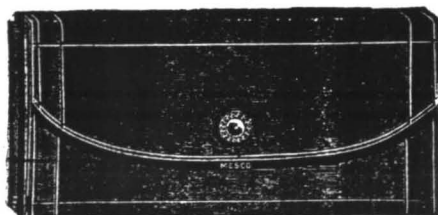
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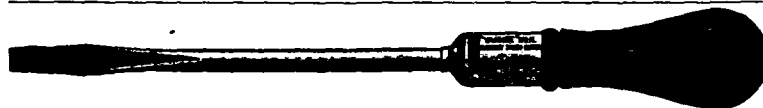
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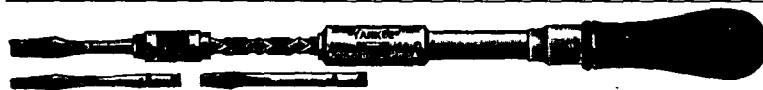
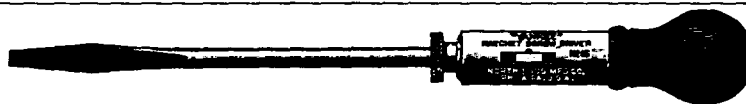
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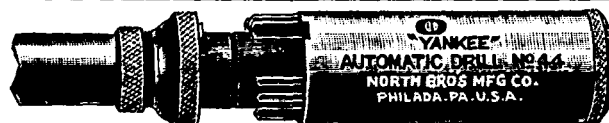


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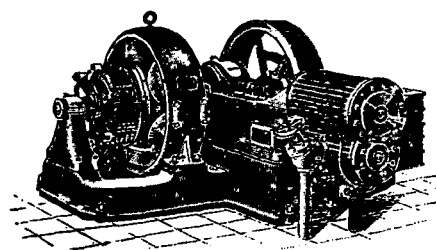


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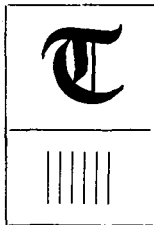
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1904
P 5

INTRODUCTION



THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS was instituted in the city of Saint Louis, Mo., November 28, 1891.

It aims to unite all persons employed in or connected with the electrical industry of North America into one organization for their mutual benefit and the advancement of their interests in every practical way.

Its development and growth can be best told by stating that it has at the present time 472 local unions, which have within their folds about 30,000 members, which include persons engaged in every branch of the electrical industry.

This vast membership must have an official mouthpiece, in which all official reports and documents must be published for their benefit, as well as to advocate their cause and defend their interests.

For that reason this journal, THE ELECTRICAL WORKER, was established by order of the Convention in the year 1892. It is, therefore, their property ; owned, issued, edited and published by them, and all profits accruing therefrom go into the treasury of the organization.

It is the only authorized publication issued by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the constitution of that body provides that every member shall receive a copy of the official magazine known as THE ELECTRICAL WORKER every month. It, therefore, must reach all members in good standing.

It contains in every issue articles by the leading writers on the subject of electricity, as well as economic thought and industrial affairs.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the people who perform the work, as well as recommend and order the material used in the electrical industry.

Respectfully,

H. W. Sherman

Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

WANTED ————— WANTED ————— WANTED

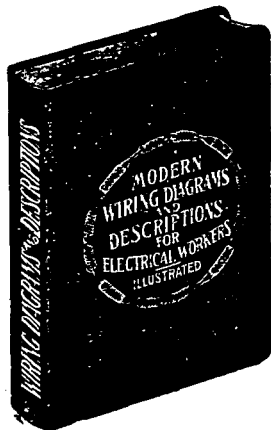
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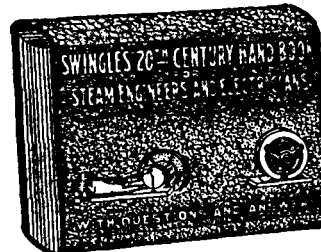
The book contains no pictures of bells, batteries or other fittings; you can see those anywhere.

It contains no Fire Underwriters' rules; you can get those free anywhere.

It contains no elementary considerations; you are supposed to know what an ampere, a volt or a "short circuit" is. And it contains no historical matter.

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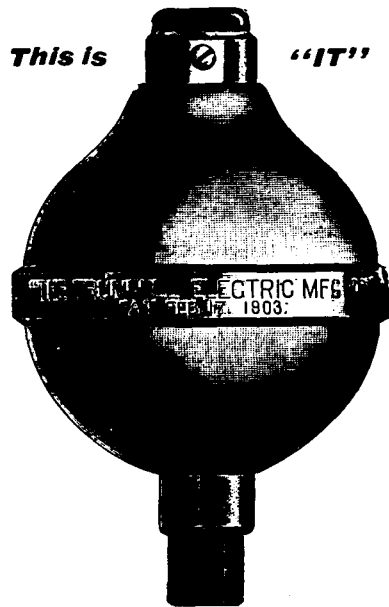
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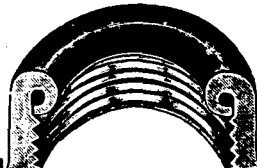
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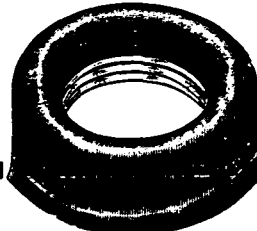
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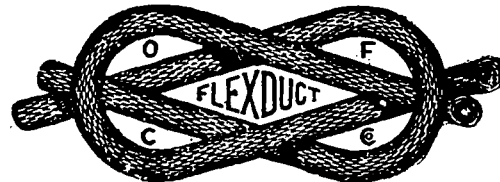
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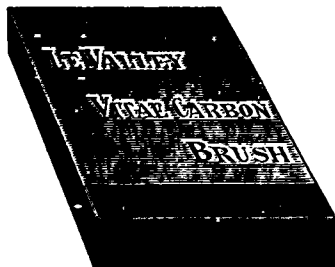


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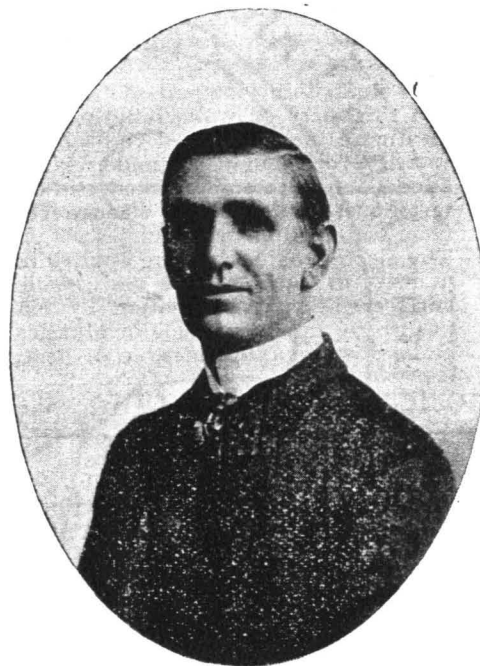
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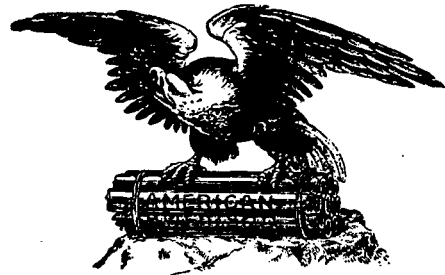
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Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as Second-Class Matter.

Vol. V. No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1904.

Single copies, 10 cents
\$1 per year in advance

FIRE, WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

Written for the "Electrical Worker."

THE Agricultural Department has recently taken up a new idea embracing the use of electricity, and the Geological Survey also has gone into a work which employs the subtle current as one of its agents. It is well known that forest fires often occur, and that by this means of destruction thousands of acres of land are frequently swept by fire, involving the loss of great quantities of valuable timber, and sometimes of life.

These losses have impressed the Secretary of Agriculture with the importance of a plan to prevent these disasters, or at least to reduce the damage done to as small a compass as possible. The plan now being considered for this purpose requires the use of the space (wireless) telegraph instrument. This is to be employed to act automatically. At various points in the great forest areas owned by the government stations will be established, and at each place there will be a wireless outfit, so arranged that heat from a forest fire will act upon certain attachments to the instrument and thus automatically set in operation the sending apparatus. This will transmit the necessary signals to other stations, where are to be employees in charge of wireless outfits, who will give the alarm, hasten to the scene of conflagration and endeavor to arrest further progress of the fire.

In thus assisting in putting itself out, the fire, of course, does not attack the wireless apparatus directly, but influences by more or less heat a thermostatic equipment. It would hardly pay to set up space telegraph outfits to be burned up by any kind of a fire that might happen near such establishments; but larger thermostats located in various parts of the forest and connected by wires with space outfits evidently would be the best arrangement.

WATER POWER AND STREAMS.

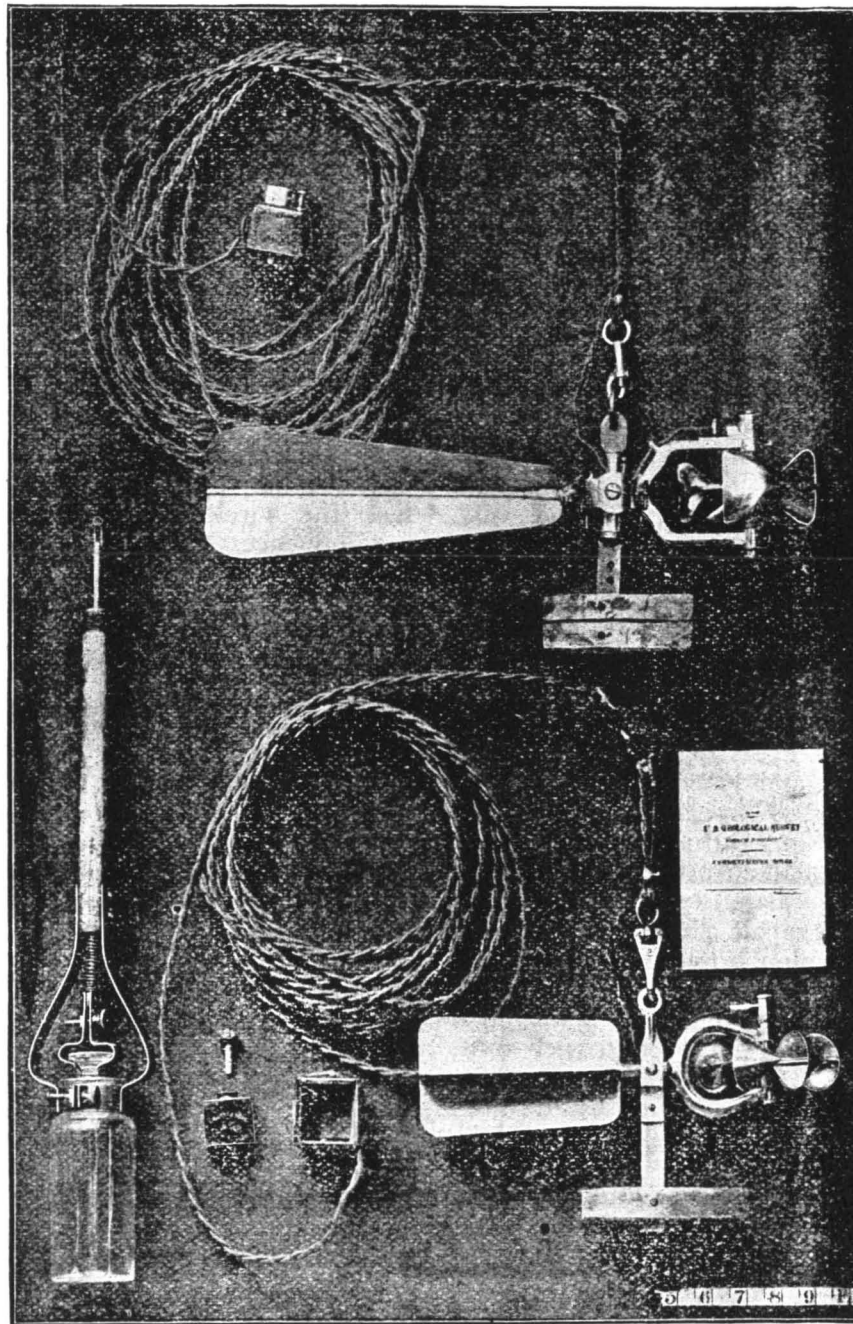
The Geological Survey has been investigating water supplies and water power sources, the latter particularly in the south. The data for water power is now in the hands of the printer, and after a while will be given to the public.

It has been known that there are a number of waterfalls in the south, which could be made to turn out considerable electric current, thus cheapening the cost of a number of manufactured products, and giving employment to many people, including electrical workers.

Not a few of the streams from which power could be obtained have their sources far up in the greatest development of the Appalachian Mountain system, where there is much rainfall, and a consequent strong runoff to the lower country. Many of

these water courses are small, but, at places, their drop is so great that it is an easy matter to establish paying elec-

What is needed here are brains, energy and capital. And these requisites in this country there is no reason for



PRICE ELECTRIC CURRENT METER.

tric current-generating plants and to transmit current to various distances for mill and other uses.

letting so much valuable water power run to waste.

In the matter of farming the south

has for many years been improving, and her interest in manufacture also has grown wonderfully. But why national resources that would cheapen production, should be neglected, is something strange. The south is the land of golden opportunity. But to realize the "gold" one must be 'up and doing.'

Besides investigating possible power sources, the Geological Survey has given a great deal of attention to river current measurement; and this involves the use of electrically-operated apparatus and other kinds. At first thought, current-measuring seems an easy matter, but this is not so, for both surface and under-surface moving water is measured, and there is considerable difference in the velocity of the water of the same stream. The latter must be measured at many points, and the water is constantly changing in force at every point.

There are a number of methods used in measuring water velocity. Those that have been employed are divided into two general classes—the direct and indirect. The direct methods include all ways of ascertaining the velocity of water from bodies floating in it, such as surface floats, float-rods, double floats, etc. The indirect methods include measurements with the current meter, pressure plates, the thermometer, etc., by which the velocity of the water is inferred from its impact, its pressure, or its temperature. Measurements by the direct methods are simple, requiring only the measurement of the time it takes a body in the water to move over a certain distance, while in the indirect methods the constant of the instant must first be found from experiment. The latter methods are, however, better than the former.

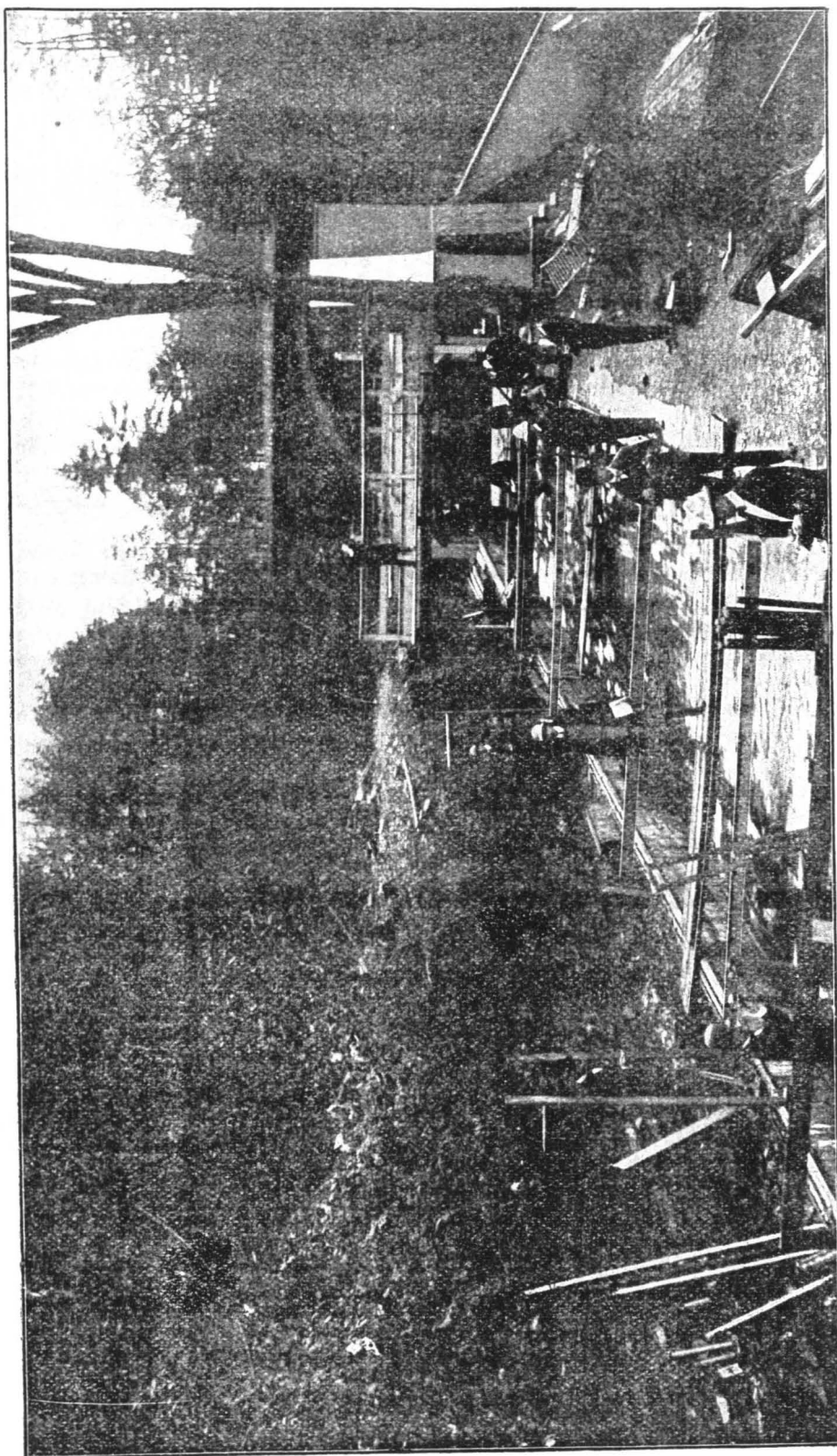
The velocity of stream water began to engage the attention of investigators hundreds of years ago, and numerous devices were made for this purpose. In 1628 Castelli used for current measuring a ball suspended from the center of a graduated arc. The velocity was found from the weight

of the ball and the angle of the string when the water impinged upon it. The pressure plate was invented by Gauntley in 1779. This consists of a metal disk for opposing the pressure of the water, the velocity being computed from the weight necessary to keep it vertical. Other apparatus for measuring water velocity—including graduated glass pressure tubes and the wheel meter—were invented in the 18th century, but a high degree of accuracy in this matter was not attained until electricity was employed in the work. The electric current is used from a storage battery, and in connection with a submerged, horizontal rotating shaft, having guides to keep it straight, and, on the forward end, a current-wheel.

In measuring the current flow of a large river, a boat is anchored in the place selected for the test, and a lead weight of fifty pounds is connected to the anchor and lowered over the stern. A copper wire is connected to this weight and a spring-pole in the boat, and the meter is moved up and down on this wire by a rope. The revolutions of the meter, caused by the force of the water-current at various depths, are electrically recorded in the boat, the copper wire being connected to one pole of the battery and an insulated wire connected to the meter and the other pole. Where the water is too deep for anchoring a small boat, the meter is towed by a steamer.

There are several kinds of electrically-assisted water velocity meters, and these are especially adapted to the measuring of currents in big rivers, such as the Mississippi, where the flow at times reaches nearly 200 feet a minute.

The study of water power is not by any means confined to the Government, for there are educational institutions where this interest is given much attention. Cornell University is one of these; and here the equipment for this work is very complete. The Cornell hydraulic laboratory, as described by a Geological Survey publication, consists essentially of a canal



CORNELL CANAL

16 feet wide, 10 feet deep and 415 feet long, with concrete bottom and sides, and with a bed slope of 1 foot in 500. There are six rectangular gates at the upper end for controlling water entering the canal and four gates near the lower end, two on each side, for controlling the depth of water in the canal. Fifty-nine feet below the entrance gates is a bulkhead about 10.5 feet high, built of 12x12-inch timbers. On top of this, or 11 feet above the bottom of the canal, is fastened a steel angle-iron 3.5 inches by 5 inches by 16 feet long, which forms the standard sharp crested weir. The lower end of the canal is closed with 12x12-inch timbers, which can be moved up

or down if desired, so as to allow the water to pass out of the canal at the end, instead of under the side gates. In the upper chambers are two sets of baffles for checking the velocity of the water after it passes under the entrance gates. There are two other baffles, one being 28 feet below the weir. The baffles are used to quiet the water after it passes the weir.

With this water-closing equipment, the students at Cornell go to work with piezometers, gauges and electrically-operated meters, and by getting the force of water exerted within certain dimensions obtain data as a basis for calculations on streams of various kinds.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.

Written for "The Electrical Worker."

IT is more than probable that the first meal ever cooked consisted of meat. This meal was not cooked in the Garden of Eden, for Adam and his partner lead such an easy, ideal life that cooking was unnecessary—although Adam fell a victim to his love for food—besides there was no slaughtering of animals in the Garden. Possibly Adam and his wife became meat-eaters when they had to leave their happy home and go out in the world in their ballet costumes and hustle for a living.

The first fire used for cooking came either from wood set on fire by lighting or from friction by rubbing two pieces of wood together, as formerly practiced by the Indians in this country and elsewhere.

The first artificial light after that from wood fire was obtained from animal or fish fat burned in the shells of mollusks, or in hollow stones. Even now the Esquimaux use stone receptacles for fat burning in cooking and lighting. Some of these stone "stoves" weigh over fifty pounds.

After the open wood fire—which is yet used for cooking in many homes

of the poor in this country—came the stove invented by Benjamin Franklin, the early experimenter in electricity; and then, so many years after coal, oil and gasoline, all allied products, came upon the cooking stage. In the matter of oil and gasoline, the Standard Oil Company found in the oil stove a valuable adjunct in bringing in cash. So this source of wealth was pushed, and now thousands of homes employ this means of cooking and also of heating.

But there was still another step to be made in the cooking and heating line, and electricity came into the field, carrying off the honors—at least as far as convenience, cleanliness and time-saving go. Electricity, it is true, is more expensive than other heating methods, but, in time, it will enter into sharp competition with all fuels now used. The fact that electricity, when proper equipment is employed, is safe, uniform in temperature, fireless and odorless and can be used anywhere in the house, from cellar to garret, without chimneys, stacks or pipes, by simply making wire connection with a place of current product,

makes it something very desirable.

Although the apparent cost of electricity is more than coal, oil or gas, the waste of heat from the use of these fuels is exceedingly greater than that from electric current. The loss from the latter is reduced to a minimum; its direct application and little radiation in the surrounding air making this almost zero, while loss from the fuels given is about 75 per cent.

Besides being able to establish an electric cooking or heating outfit in any part of the house, easily and economically as to space and fixture, the current can be led to any object that requires heating. If desired, you can take it to bed with you as a remedy for cold feet; and as an application of heat for pain it beats any hot-water bag ever made. The housewife's coffee or teapot can be electrically heated before her on the table; dishes can be warmed or food cooked if so desired, on the same table. While this is going on the dining room can be lighted by one of several kinds of electric lamps; the servant can be called by touching an electric button, and after the meal is over the man of the house can light his cigar with an electric lighter and read his paper printed on an electrically operated press.

When electricity is employed for heating cooking utensils, the latter are so constructed as to offer high current resistance. One system for this employs strips of mica painted with a mixture of sulphide of gold, nitrobenzene and oil. This is put on the mica with a soft brush, and when dry is intensely heated for a few minutes in order to get rid of the organic matter; the gold is burned into the mica, exhibiting a thin, even layer, and this has high resisting quality, which turns the electric energy into heat. Conductors or terminals are now attached to the ends of the mica strips, and the process of testing the unit is taken up. This completed satisfactorily, the mica containing the gold has placed over it a second piece of mica to protect the gold film, and the whole is placed between thin metal plates, which serve

as heat radiators. When applied for heating cooking utensils, these units are, in some cases, arranged around the inner surface of the vessel; in others the application is different, the units can be easily put in any kind of kettles or pots or attached to ovens, broilers, etc.

Another system of producing electric heat for cooking purposes employs a wire of high resistance, which is held in a coating of enamel over the surface of the cooking pot, pan or other utensil. By this means the wire is thoroughly insulated from the metal of the utensil, and, as in the system first described, the heat is applied directly to the spot where wanted.

Electricity for heating is being used in a number of ways outside of cooking. In the home it is applicable to the flat-iron, and as in this method there is continuous heat the advantage here is easily understood. The general laundry also finds in the electric current a most valuable helper in the matter of heat, and also of power.

It is said that when the power plant for the new office building for Congressmen, for the proposed Senators' office structure and for some other buildings, including the U. S. Capitol, is completed, electricity may be used for cooking in the Senate and House restaurants. This will require a large electric kitchen outfit for each of these places, but, no doubt, will facilitate the food-cooking process. If electrically-cooked, food could put more of the right kind of action into Congress and cause less useless talk, the Caves of the Winds would be extremely fortunate in having their "hasheries electrically operated."

"Do NOT consider what you may do, but what it will have become you to have done." A most admirable epitome of ethics.

"THAT which we often admire in theory we quite often outrage in practice."

FROM "BALDY."

This city is now returning to the old standard. Work seems to be about the same as before, but the number of men has increased, so that to the average times are rather slow. A great many of the brothers have taken traveling cards and are scattered all over the states. One brother writes from Lancaster, England.

Of all the missionary work in the world, a labor union's officers have the most severe lines. The average member pays his dues under protest, and never advances an idea, but if asked what the union is going to do in a certain matter, no matter how important the case may be, he not only refrains from making any suggestion or attending meetings to vote, but stands around barrooms and street corners calling the officers thieves and scoundrels and accuses them of selling out. Any man attempting to have things go as he honestly thinks the best for the cause is either insulted or, even worse in some cases, disgraced. The Brotherhood members ignore him and the employers blacklist him, so he has nothing to do but fight back. There never was an honest conviction voiced but what had some good in it, and if the members will only be charitable enough to accept the good and let the bad pass some who are now lukewarm will come to the front and be shining lights in the cause. There is the least encouragement for any worker in the cause of labor than any other manner of displaying energy. The honest belief of any man should be respected. If it does not exactly coincide with your views that is no reason why the one differing with you is either a knave or a fool. If you will stop to think there are places on earth where you never have been, and others have tried things as you may wish and found them flat failures. You will then submit to the majority rule, and support instead of condemning the voice of a majority. Brothers, the officers of your organization are not the whole "cheese," and without your assistance can do but small benefit.

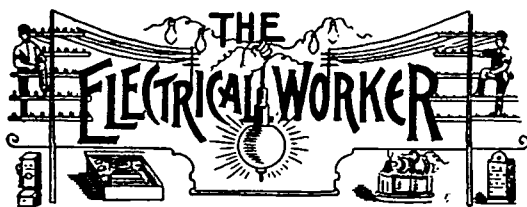
If you were not afraid to go on record the sailing would be much easier and the results greater. Be courteous and you will offset many disagreeable conflicts. Give and take, but don't give everything. When you think you have a grievance talk the matter over with some one else and you will find the old saying true, "two heads are better than one."

I have noticed so many brothers who ignore the women that I want to say right here that the best thing the Creator ever gave man is good women. No man is a man in the full sense of the word that ignores them. If you will consult them on many things that are not as you like them their counsel will assist you every time to accomplish your object and remove disagreeable features. I say, cultivate the example of good women and you will make a man of yourself. The effort to cultivate yourself to become deserving of recognition of God's best production will make you happy, and with their support failure is an utter impossibility. There is no question, no matter how intricate and puzzling to you, but that a woman's quick intuition will discover something that never occurred to you. As to the women, I could write all day, as I love them; also love my cause. I am willing to surrender anything if I can be convinced it is for the good of the union, but I see no sense in asking one to forfeit all, when if all will only forfeit a small, very small, share it will be so easy to accomplish. There is some prospect of trouble, but if we sit and suck our thumbs and wait for it we will have a hard time. But prepare for worse than is in prospect and you have half the battle won.

With best wishes for the success of the I. B. E. W., its officers and members, I am

Yours fraternally, BALDY.

THE stroke of a lion's paw is the third strongest force in the animal world. The first is the blow of a whale's tail, the second the kick of a giraffe.



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*This Journal will not be held responsible
for views expressed by correspondents.*



THE SUDWARTH PRINTING COMPANY.

Inside wiremen are requested to
keep away from Jacksonville, Fla., as
there is trouble on.

The item of "\$35 for safe" is ex-
plained by saying we needed more
safe room for important documents.

CERTIFICATION OF AUDITORS.

THIS is to certify that we, the au-
diting committee, have audited the
books of the grand secretary and
grand treasurer in accordance with
article 23, section I, of the constitu-
tion, and find them correct up to Aug.
1, 1904.

E. P. ALLMAN, G. V. P.,
DALE SMITH, G. V. P.,
Auditing Committee.

SEND IN THE CHANGES.

Very often we receive communica-
tions from members stating that mem-
bers of their local have not received
THE WORKER, and some of them were
kicking. Don't this strike you as be-
ing very indefinite? Why not write
and say Bill Jones or John Smith
failed to receive the paper? Then we
can look over the mailing list and find
out why and when this is done. Nine
times out of ten we find the party has
moved and left no address. If secre-
taries will give us the changes we will
make them and send the paper.

IN ANOTHER part of this publication
we present the advertisement of Ham-
ilton Carhartt, manufacturer of the
celebrated Carhartt overalls, which is
typical of this concern's work, showing
the heroic figure of one who toils and
calling attention to the goods they
manufacture. We learn that this con-
cern has had their goods placed on the
unfair list without rhyme or reason,
and members of organized labor every-
where are doing their utmost to cor-
rect this terrible mistake, for no fairer
concern exists than that of Hamilton
Carhartt.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

All local unions must adhere strictly
to Article 14 of the Constitution. Nu-
merous complaints have been sent to
me by traveling brothers to the effect
that they have not been accorded the
rights and privileges due them under
Article 14 of the Constitution, by local
unions to which they applied for ad-
mission in the proper form. I hereby

warn all local unions that the Constitution must be and will be enforced at all hazards. On receipt of any such charges in the future from a member in good standing, I will instruct the Grand Vice President to proceed to the city in which the accused local union is situated. If he finds the local union guilty of the charges preferred after a thorough investigation, he shall, upon instructions from the Grand President, demand the charter, send same to the general office, and remain in that city until he places a local of our Brotherhood there that will live up to the Constitution.

Yours fraternally,

P. J. McNULTY,
Grand President.

P. S. This is published for the information of our members at large. Each local union will receive this notification under seal. P. J. McNULTY.

✓ SPECIAL CONVENTION VOTE.

On another page of this issue will be found the result of vote on the question of special convention. Seventy-seven locals voted yes; 133 voted no. This vote shows that there is no desire for a convention at this time. The writer has refused to express himself on this question while the vote was pending. Now that it is all in and counted, we take the liberty of saying that we believe the regular convention will accomplish the desired result. As we have often said, one year is a short time in the history of our organization. Our next convention will be a representative one, as the cost of delegates to locals has been reduced to a minimum, the Brotherhood paying No. 3 the sum of \$10,000. As we are aware, every member is capable of defending himself. A labor organization is formed for the purpose of bettering the condition of its members, and when the international bodies refuse to give assistance, when the very existence of their organization is at stake, they are certainly not working for the interest of their organization. The lock-out in New York put hundreds of men on

the street, fighting for the right to maintain the close shop; in other words, refused to work with union men. This fight is one that every member of our Brotherhood should be interested in, and find no fault with the officers who are doing all in their power to help.

The railroad fare is the largest item of expense. We therefore hope that each member of our Brotherhood will give their undivided support to the officers during the next year, and if inclined to find fault, just put yourself in their places, and if you think all is milk and honey, why, just bide your time, and in one year you may be one of the fellows who have to try and please every one. During the last year all of the labor organizations have had their share of trouble, and ours has been no exception. We cannot lay down and not try at least to assist. The trouble between Local No. 3 and the contractors of New York is the most serious of the year. It is not our aim to attempt for a moment to defend the action of the Electrical Brotherhood in voting to loan the \$10,000—appearing in the expense as a loan to No. 3, voted by the E. B.

All electrical workers are requested to keep away from Boston, as work at present is getting slack.

There is a very important letter in the grand president's office for Brother N. Jackson, late of Local No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.

Dr. Wiley, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, proposes to stop the sale of adulterated food products. As a beginning he tells us that pate de foie gras is not goose liver, and Scotch whisky is flavored with creosote. If the scientific gentleman will tell us whether or not canned terrapin is terrapin, and what brands of champagne are free from adulterations, the workmen and women of the country will give him a standing vote of thanks.—*Bricklayer and Mason.*

GOOD TIMES AND HARD TIMES.

As workingmen, do we think we have ever had what are called "good times?" What are "good times," anyhow? As a matter of fact, what sort of times have we had? The following from United States census reports is a record of the average wage rate from 1850 to 1900:

The average wage in 1850 was..\$248
 The average wage in 1860 was.. 292
 The average wage in 1870 was.. 310
 The average wage in 1880 was.. 346
 The average wage in 1890 was.. 400
 The average wage in 1900 was.. 440

Now, take notice that the above represents the condition of labor under free silver and the gold standard, under high tariff and low tariff. While wages show a slight increase for each decade, they have absolutely declined when measured by the work done; that is, by the values produced. To illustrate: From 1850 to 1900 our productivity increased tenfold; the average worker produced in 1900 ten times as much wealth as in 1850; but in that half century of time his average wage did not even double.

What sort of an industrial system is it in which the great bulk of the wealth produced goes to a small class, while the conditions of the producers, compared with the cost of living, is scarcely improved at all?

DIVISIONS OF LABOR.

In less than a generation there have been some phenomenal shifts and changes in the activities of this country, and we presume in the civilized world generally, although nowhere else are they so marked as here. The old basic occupations have shown a shrinkage, at least with respect to the number of persons engaged in them.

This is true to a larger extent of agriculture than of almost anything else, although the increased use of machinery probably more than offsets in the results the reduced personality. A comparison of the figures of 1882 and 1900 shows very interesting and

significant changes for the double decade. Domestic and personal service has fallen off, indicating a tendency toward contraction of the home life. The professions have increased normally, although the proportion of lawyers is considerably larger than that of doctors, which may account for the fact that the average individual rewards in the latter profession are larger than in the former.

Women have taken a more prominent place in the ranks of the world's workers than ever before. The number engaged in various occupations has increased from 2,647,157 in 1830 to 5,319,397 in 1900, or over 100 per cent, while the increase in the number of men has been only about 61 per cent. The demand for entertainment and amusement is reflected in the fact that the number of actors and showmen has increased in twenty years 367.36 per cent, and literary pursuits 507.87 per cent, although in the dramatic profession and the literary world there are no such shining lights as studded the more contracted firmament of the previous generation.

Artists have swollen their ranks by 173.21 per cent, and architects, designers and draughtsmen by 360.43. The dentists show a growth in number of 140.90 per cent, and journalists of 144.05. But the profession that leads them all is that of electrical and civil engineering, which has attained the phenomenal growth of 1,037.34 per cent.—*Boston Transcript*.

SO BE IT UNTO THEM.

Cork will float and dirt will sink in water. A ten-foot rope will not touch bottom in a thirty-foot well. It is a universal law that nature rejects all that is inadequate—nothing but the fit survives. The same exorable law holds in the moral and industrial world. Men, or a class of men, almost always ultimately reach the stratum to which they belong.

For one going out whining because just recognition has not been accorded him, but advertises his weakness

and incapacity in some form or other. The world may be slow to recognize true merit, but it is dead sure to do it ultimately. The man who is constantly snarling and growling because men do not testify to his worth is very sure to have little real worth outside of his own estimate of himself.

And what is true of the individual is true of a class of men. If workingmen would spend less time and thought in complaints of how unjustly they are being treated, would adopt the manly course of forcing the world to recognize and respect them, there would be a mighty change in short order. We do not have to beg for our rights; we only have to demand and force them in an intelligent way.

If a political party, being in power, denies workingmen their rights, and workingmen continue to trot along with the herd and sneeze when the political leaders take snuff, it is a proof positive that nature has built and adopted them for trotters and sneezers. If a merchant hunts up a cheap scab to do his work, or keeps his place of business open after the hour generally agreed upon to close, and union men patronize him, it is a sure sign that nature built them of cheap material.

When the Prince of Philosophers said to an applicant, "According to thy faith (real merit) so be it unto thee," he simply voiced the eternal decree of nature and of nature's God.

The aim of philanthropy ought to be to build men; the prayer of the race should be "Lord, give us men."—*Idaho Unionist*.

DEFEND YOUR PRINCIPLES.

Are there union men who are ashamed of the union? If so, they must be lacking in that spirit which is one of the essentials of good citizenship—the spirit of corps. And they are indeed to be pitied; for a man out of sympathy with those who are his immediate associates in any occupation fails by a great deal to get the best out of life. Lawyers, doctors, and other

professional and business men have their unions for mutual benefit and general improvement, and are not ashamed of them. And there is no reason why a working man should not be proud of his well-conducted, prosperous, and progressive union. If the union, like other things human, lacks perfection, join in making it better. Do not be blind to its shortcomings, and frankly admit them if you choose, just as you would your personal faults. But never assume an attitude of apology with reference to unionism. Defend its principles where they are ignorantly or viciously attacked. Let the world know where you stand, and it will respect you. Apologize and you will receive its merited contempt. Be a man. Dare to be a man.

WHY HE STRUCK MURPHY.

Judge Brady, for many years a popular city judge in New York, could tell hundreds of legal stories, especially about Irish witnesses.

"One day," said the judge, "O'Rafferty was up before me for assaulting Patrick Murphy.

"'Mr. O'Rafferty,' I said, 'now why did you strike Mr. Murphy?'

"'Because, yer honor, Murphy would not give me a civil answer.'

"'What was the civil question you asked him?'

"'I asked him as polite as yez plase, yer honor, says I, 'Murphy, ain't your brother the biggest thafe on Manhattan Island excepting yourself and yer uncle, who is absent in the penitentiary in Sing Sing?'

"'And what rude answer did he give to such a civil question?'

"'He said to me, 'Av course, O'Rafferty, prisint company excepted,' so I said, 'Murphy, you're another,' and thin, yer honor, I struck him wid me fist, I did!'—*New York Tribune*.

The difference between wages and a salary sometimes is the difference between living and trying to live.

WILL LABOR EVER LEARN?

Will labor ever learn to organize first and strike afterwards, instead of striking first and organizing afterwards?

This is the lesson taught by the recent strike of the meat packers in Chicago? It is not true that the loss of that strike proved the weakness of organized labor. On the contrary, it proved the weakness of unorganized labor, even when heroically assisted by trade unionism.

It is not true that the meat packers were organized. Their unionism was not worthy of the name. A man is not a union man because he joined the union last night.

A mob of men, with union cards on which the ink is still wet, is not a union any more than a pile of bricks is a house.

Good union men can't be made "while you wait." Military men say it takes three years in the field to make a soldier.

When Oliver Cromwell set out to thrash King Charles, he took a body of men and drilled them until no army on earth could defeat them. Then he went on strike against King Charles, and the king lost the strike and his head to boot.

When "Mad Anthony" Wayne set out to thrash the Indians in western Pennsylvania, he took a body of men out into the forest, and kept them there for six months. When he had them tougher than hemlock and keener than wildcats, he led them against the Indians and swept their villages off the map.

The day has gone by when a strike could be won by a crowd and half a dozen fists in the air. Numbers alone won't help you to win a strike any more than putting on six pairs of breeches will help you win a foot race.

What can you expect of a union that can't get twenty members to a business meeting?

What can you expect of a union when it's like pulling teeth to collect dues?

What can you expect of a union when the five or six members who understand unionism don't care enough about it to explain it to the others, and when the others don't care enough about it to listen?

What can you expect of a union when the rank and file sit in the wagon and expect the officers of the union to pull them up the hill of prosperity?

Unionism is a big subject. I have been studying it for twelve years, and I don't know it all yet. But one fact that I am sure of is this—*the cure for weak unionism is strong unionism.*

In every case during the past year, in Chicago and Colorado especially, the men who went on strike were practically unorganized men. They were Italians and Huns and Poles who knew little or nothing of unionism until after their strikes began.

The wages of the meat strikers and of the Colorado miners were being forced down to the point of chattel slavery. The men cried out in their misery and the trade union organizers sprang to help them.

It was non-unionism that brought the Chicago and Colorado workers down to less than \$7 a week. Don't forget that. And it was unionism that tried to pull them up. Don't forget that.

If the crude mass of untrained labor, weighted down by rascally politicians, and a horde of scabs, could not be lifted up to the level of unionism, don't blame the heroic few who tried to do the job.

A strike should always be a last resort. It is as necessary to have in reserve as a revolver in the Philippines; but it is always a gun that shoots at both ends.

If a body of wage-earners is being unfairly treated, it should begin to prepare for a strike. It should close up its ranks and begin to hold educational meetings. It should raise its dues and pile up a strike fund.

It should hire the best lawyers in city. In industrial battles lawyers are like cannon. You can't fight without them, and the bigger your guns are the better.

It should subsidize the daily papers, if possible. This can generally be done by putting a \$10 notice of union meetings in the paper once a week. With a little diplomacy, newspapers come cheap.

It should get ready and then wait for the best time. What union can hope to win when there is an army of unemployed outside the factory doors?

There is no better motto for a labor union than the motto of the Roman general Fabius,—“Be patient till the proper time comes, and when you strike, strike *hard*.”

During the past year the unions in the building trades in New York City have almost wrecked themselves by ordering a series of half-baked strikes. The man who led the labor parade last year was afterwards convicted of extortion, and the man who led the parade this year is now being tried for the same offense.

How can a trade union hope to win public sympathy when it floundered into a strike with tainted leaders and an empty treasury? This is the straight question which the labor press must keep before the unions.

The ideal union is the one which secures the highest wages and the shortest day by the fewest strikes.

A leader who keeps his union always on the firing line is a wrecker. His aim is sure to be either glory or boodle, and not the welfare of his union.

Our great work is to build up the unions. When a union is so strong that it commands the respect of the politicians and the newspapers and the general public, it will also command the respect of its employers.

We all need to have a larger idea of what a union should be. As long as thousands of men are not willing to pay more than \$6 a year to their union, they may expect it to be a cheap and shoddy affair.

A trade union is not a raffle, where you put in ten cents and hope to get a gold watch. It is a business organ-

ization, which gives you back value for all that you put in.

Everything worth while takes time, and money. You can't educate the masses by saying “Hurrah, boys!” To unionize the working people is, as Carlyle said, the “greatest task in the world.”

WON RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Union Labor's First Legal Victory in Massachusetts.

Probably few shoemakers are aware that the first legal victory secured by organized labor in the jurisprudence of Massachusetts and the most noted victory of its kind at the time was gained by the Journeymen Bootmakers' Union of Boston in 1842. The case originated in the attempts of the union to have none but union men employed in the shops. Several manufacturers alleged that their business had been injured and secured indictments against several members of the union.

The case was tried in the municipal court before Judge Thatcher in October, 1840. After a deliberation of twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict convicting each member of the union named as defendants guilty of conspiracy. The case was carried to the supreme court, and in March, 1842, the verdict of the lower court was set aside. The decision of the supreme court declared that no unlawful act had been committed and that the union has a right to do as a body that which was lawful for its members to do.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

Religion is the best kind of fire insurance.

* * *

The pleasure is in the chase, not in the possession.

* * *

Some people are good listeners—when they themselves talk.

* * *

The wife who would hold her husband's love first learns to hold her tongue.

LOCAL NO. 56.

I have been requested to write a letter to our journal to give Local No. 56's views on the matters of importance now agitating our members of the I. B. E. W.

While I may digress from the principal point at issue, the illustrations I may make, I think, are pertinent.

To be brief, will say that this local voted unanimously "No" on the special convention. After giving the circular letter honest investigation, we favor giving the constitution a fair trial; also the innovation of having a representative convention at Louisville instead of an oligarchy of delegates from the most prosperous locals in our Brotherhood.

In my opinion, there are other reasons beside those given in the circular letter which dominated the action taken to plunge us into an expenditure of a large sum of money necessary to hold such a convention, and I think when the votes are counted this assertion will be manifest; or if such action were honest we will assume it indicates, first, lack of knowledge of industrial development; second, unconsciousness of our own power; third, lack of faith in our fellow trades unionists.

To justify my first question, will assume that the majority of wage workers are as yet literally in the dark as to the development of industrial conditions. They know in a sense that there is a struggle going on between labor and those that employ the laborer, and that is where their knowledge ends. But to those that have given the subject any study they know the cause of such struggles.

I have in my humble way, with the limited means at my command, studied my own condition (and I believe I am of the same brand as my neighbors), and I am convinced that education along the lines of industrial evolution is absolutely necessary to properly govern and to lead our movement from the state of chaos resulting from a protracted industrial depression to preserve our organization to fight our

common enemy in times of so-called prosperity.

I know that this letter is entirely too brief to handle this subject, for space in our journal, as you are aware, is limited, as a means to a certain end, Whether the end will justify the means you may determine in the future. But I will advise our brothers to study these questions and you will find out that by paying your dues, attending meetings and protesting against the actions of our officers does not constitute a union man.

I have noted some of our grand vice presidents stated "that owing to the near approach of the presidential election, and the country being in an unsettled condition, it is very hard to organize." I know that at the present time it is hard to organize, for we cannot keep our members who have good cards employed. But is that the cause, as stated by our vice presidents? And why?

At the A. F. of L. convention at Boston President Samuel Gompers, in his opening address, stated "that in no time in the history of trades unionism were we in such a good condition to resist the onslaughts of the capitalist as then" (November, 1903), and the following morning on our return to the convention hall the morning papers in one column gave space to Mr. Gompers' speech and on the same page in two-inch wood-cut headlines stated that the textile corporations of Fall River (a few miles from Boston) threw down the gauntlet to 30,000 textile workers; that they had to accept a reduction in wages. Did such a situation warrant an inquiry on the part of trades unionists? And was the reduction in wages in the nature of defiance? Ask ourselves the question.

We know that the capitalist wants his mills to run, for only when they are running he clips his coupons. During that week our grand secretary received an invitation to address the Central Labor Union of Lowell, Mass., so he accepted the invitation immediately, for previous to that time we had a charter in Lowell, which disbanded

no less than three times. We decided to go to Lowell and enter, if possible, a wedge for a new local of electrical workers.

On our arrival at Lowell the officers of the C. L. U. met us at the depot, and, having a little time to spare, we took a walk around the great textile mills, and what a capitalist would pronounce as a monument of industry revealed to me a monument to child slavery and the degradation of manhood. First we came to a large mill with the windows screened (which was suggestive), and between this mill and the next was a double row of company tenement houses, which looked insignificant in comparison, but was, in the mind of the owners, equally indispensable; for a blind man could readily see they were built to house strike breakers in time of strikes and employes in times of so-called peace. And these houses faced a mill on both sides, and ended at a dead wall, which is significant, making them impregnable from outward attack. And the conditions inside these mills would lead us to believe that a quotation from Dante over the iron-barred gate would be very appropriate, "Leave all hope behind who enter here."

The next great building we came to was a great skyscraper affair, but the use it was put to forms a fundamental argument in the causes of labor disputes, viz.: overproduction. For in this great building was stored the finished product, waiting for a market, for with the inventive power of American genius in creating labor-displacing machinery and the great productive power of the American laborer we manufacture more of the finished product than our ability to consume, owing partly to the limited purchasing power of the American people; hence we must find a foreign market for these goods, in competition with the foreign manufacturer of the same commodity, which means that we must sell our goods in a foreign market cheaper than the foreigner, and while waiting for a market our factories close down and our people re-

main idle, and if we can undersell our foreign competitor it means that his factories close and the foreign laborer, encouraged by the alluring prospects in the United States, emigrates to these shores to compete with the American laborer for a chance to sell his labor power, and while competition means the life of trade it also means the death of wages. So you can readily see that each step in industrial development makes our struggle fiercer and fiercer. Now, if these signs do not indicate a struggle between those that own and those that don't, what do they indicate? Aye, what? A class struggle.

Now the second question, unconscious of our power: I mean that with the means at our command and the knowledge of such struggle we should try to meet the conditions like men. Eliminate our prejudices; don't stand in the way of progress; for it is the radical that makes history, for the conservative is always willing to stand still and allow others to do the exploring. So educate yourselves to find the remedy. We are the majority, and our fight is a just one, and it means to us economic freedom, the right to live and enjoy the full fruits of our labor, and accord the same right to others.

Now, with education comes the consciousness of our power and the mode of using such, and if we begin *now* to study the problems that confront the wage worker by the time our next convention gathers at Louisville and adjourns I think the columns of our journal will not be cut down to save a few dollars and its valuable pages exploited by corporations that may be a menace to our well being merely to profit by the exchanges of profit, but will be used for the education of its members that make it possible to exist.

As to my last question, i. e., lack of faith in our fellow trades unionists, I wish to be understood perfectly. We of us who understand the existing conditions, where we are confronted with militant and class-conscious opposition on the part of the employers' associations, where formerly we had

no organized opposition, we are startled by the sudden attack, and instead of keeping cool under fire we discover our own weakness by harking to the enemy. Then a depression sets in; our men find it hard to get employment; temporary discontent; and instead of blaming the causes that create the conditions you blame the causes that create the conditions, you blame individuals who happen to be in your employ because you are the employer, you fly off the handle and want a special convention, which means more expense than the desired results obtained. We howl also at the great expenses of our officers, and (I do not want to be understood as favoring their expenses in toto) want to spend more money in two weeks to abolish the evil than they would spend in a year.

We ought to know that we cannot organize as fast as we could two years ago, for the conditions are different; for with citizens' alliances on every hand and employers' agencies as their central bodies, now is the time to repair our fences, for harmony, not discord. And if the daily papers, subsidized in the interest of the employers, yell "Stop, thief!" don't let us take up the hue and cry, but consider that those officers are just human, like ourselves, and are what we make them. So educate, educate.

Then the stability of unionism, as now, will not rise and fall with the barometer of industrial conditions, but will go steadily onward until labor will realize its power, will reach out and uncompromisingly strike the fetters that bind them and enjoy its economic and political freedom.

Fraternally yours, J. J. REID.
Erie, Pa., Oct. 26, 1904.

LOCAL UNION No. 113.

Brothers, I am instructed to write a letter of appeal to THE WORKER of which we hope every brother will take notice and bring it up before his local. This is the eleventh month of our strike, or since the 7th of last November. We started a small store on noth-

ing and have been trying to get all the work we can, but the alliance and mine owners will not let us do their work, as they have no use for organized labor.

Now, brothers, we sent a letter of appeal to every local in the Brotherhood, and out of 400 letters we received ten answers, for which we thank those locals from the bottom of our hearts. We can get no support from the grand office, as all you brothers know. Now, the reason that we do not send out any letters of appeal is that we have not the money to spend on printing and stamps.

Brothers, after election, with Peabody out of the governorship, things will brighten up here and work will be plentiful, and as sure as there is a God who loves right we will win this strike if you will help us, or else we will walk out of town, but not admit that we are whipped. Now, please do not overlook this, but give us some kind of help, brothers, for we believe that your hearts are in the right place and know that you will help us.

Thanking you kindly in advance for all aid in our much-needed condition, I remain,

JAMES ENGLISH,
President Local No. 113.

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 20.

Please send all contributions to E. E. Snyder, 122 East Cucharass, Colorado Springs, Col.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Hull, in England, is a city that owns its street car lines. It bought them for \$170,000 when the old charters were about to expire and just at the time when a system of street improvements was beginning, so that the city was beautified and its transportation system bettered at one and the same time. The result has been just what it was in Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester. The fares were reduced, good wages were paid, no strikes were recorded, and the city cleared a net profit of \$122,000 last year.

REPORTS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

GRAND PRESIDENT.

I arrived in Syracuse on the 3d, and consulted with Business Agent Mereness, of Local No. 79, in regard to the trouble existing between the trimmers and the Syracuse Lighting Company. I attended a very large meeting of Local No. 79 on the evening of that day. On the 4th I attended a meeting of the locked-out trimmers, every one of whom was standing firm and vowed they would never return unless the company would right the wrongs they suffered under so long through the un-American methods employed by the superintendent and general manager of this corporation; the latter gentleman especially, who is the leader of the Democratic party of Onondago county, New York, and who poses as a friend of the wage earner. I stated in my last report that he promised to have everything adjusted amicably, and then ordered the men locked out. On advice of the attorney of Local No. 79 we agreed not to do anything further in the matter until Monday, October 10, and we were given every assurance by this Mr. Cummings that he would settle on that date. This occurred on the 5th. On the evening of the 6th I addressed a meeting of Local No. 300, of Auburn, N. Y. This is an up-to-date local, in control of the situation. No use of stopping off unless you are up to date. I was sorry I could not wait over to attend a meeting of Local No. 394, of that city.

I arrived in New York City on the 9th. Met District Vice President Sweek on the 10th, and attended a meeting of the executive board of Local No. 3 on that evening.

Attended a conference in Newark, N. J., on the 11th between the business agent, Brother Bamford, of Local No. 52, Mr. J. P. Hall, and Mr. J. R. Strong, members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of New York City, in regard to some contract work the former has in that city. The matters in question were settled on the

following basis: That I. B. E. W. men would do the work, holding Local No. 52 cards. I arranged with those two gentlemen to meet a committee of the Contractors' Association of New York City on the 13th to hear their side of the difficulty that now exists between that organization and Local No. 3.

Left New York for Washington on the evening of that date. Left Washington for New York City on the morning of the 13th. Met District Vice President Sweek. We then proceeded to the building employers' headquarters and met the committee at the appointed hour—4 p. m. We were in session about two hours. Went over the trouble from the beginning. I requested them to furnish me with copies of some letters they read to us bearing on the situation, so that we could compare them with others in the possession of Local No. 3. At this meeting we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. McCreery, national president of the Contractors' Association.

I returned to Washington that evening, and went back to New York on the evening of the 22d. Got all the documentary evidence relative to the New York trouble in the possession of Local No. 3. Was at their executive board meeting on the 24th.

Called on the Church-Kerr Company with Grand Vice President Sweek and Business Agent Armstrong in the interest of Local No. 3 on the 25th. Spent the rest of that day going over the evidence presented by both sides with District Vice President Sweek. I will not undertake to explain all the details, as it would consume a few pages of *THE WORKER*. Suffice it to state that after comparing all points it showed plainly that the agreement between both organizations and the general arbitration plan was violated time and again by both parties thereto. One thing was clearly demonstrated by the evidence submitted by both sides, and that is that the general arbitration plan in force at

present in the city of New York will never solve the labor question between the building employers and the Building Trades Union of New York City. As I have stated before many times, a plan or agreement that is one-sided, be it in favor of the employers or employees, is an instrument that will cut whatever strings of good will, relationship and friendship that may hold them together sooner or later.

I sent the following communication to Mr. Russell, secretary of the Electrical Contractors' Association:

"October 27, 1904.

"Mr. Geo. W. Russell, Jr., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"Dear Sir:—After carefully considering both sides of the difficulty existing between our Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Electrical Contractors' Association of New York City, I am of the opinion that both sides are more or less to blame for the existing conditions, inasmuch as the agreement existing between both organizations and the general arbitration plan has been repeatedly violated by both sides. Therefore, I believe the best interests of all concerned warrant that the whole matter be submitted to arbitration, and on behalf of the organization I represent I will guarantee that any decision rendered by an arbitration board on the questions involved will be lived up to and enforced by our local union.

"Very truly yours,

"F. J. McNULTY,
"Grand President,"

Up to the present time I have received no reply from the contractors.

On the 26th we attended to important matters. I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 270 on the evening of the 27th. This local has made wonderful strides since it was organized in the way of organization, and has a large membership.

There were all kinds of rumors afloat in New York City during the past week that the Brotherhood was

going to revoke the charter of Local No. 3 and issue one to the dual organization. Those rumors were started for the purpose of checking the desertion of men from the new union to No. 3, which occurs every day, by employers and the officers of the New York Electrical Workers, as they are called. It was up to me to assure our locked-out brothers that no such action was contemplated, so I hurried from the meeting of Local No. 270 to the meeting of Local No. 3, which was then in progress. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, full one thousand members being present. I believe I convinced the members present that put any credence in the false rumors that such was not the case. At the close of my remarks the cheers for the Brotherhood and No. 3 could be heard a block from the hall. After the meeting I attended a meeting of the executive board, at which important matters were discussed.

The 28th and 29th were spent with District Vice President Sweek in transacting important executive business. Early in the week I arranged to attend to a very important matter in the interest of a large number of members of Local No. 270 on the evening of the 29th, the result of which was very satisfactory, but cannot be explained at this time.

On the morning of the 30th I met District Vice President Allman and took up executive matters with him. Left for Washington, where I arrived on the evening of that date.

F. J. McNULTY,
Grand President

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

Owing to the lockout of Local No. 3 by the employers since August 8 I have been unable to leave New York. I expected that before this the trouble here would be settled satisfactorily to all concerned. In opposition the employers expected to see No. 3 down and out. The fact of No. 3's being in as good a condition to continue the

struggle as at the beginning, and there being no settlement up to the present, clearly shows that the employers, under Boss Parry, as well as myself, are very inaccurate prophesiers. One of the worst curses the trades in this fight have to stand the brunt of is the dirty actions of the W. A. plumbers in their efforts to force the independent plumbers into the national body. It is very apparent that General President Merrick, of the W. A., by his action in trying to unionize in a union manner is foreign to his desire or intention, and should the bosses win they can thank the W. A. plumbers even more than the scabs in their efforts to crush unionism in New York City. I myself know of helpers in the independent union who were given journeymen's cards to induce them to join the W. A. It is also reported by No. 3's pickets that they are more than willing, and do insist and instruct the non-union electrical workers how to bend, thread and connect conduit. Now, if we know of them doing that much against us, how much more do they do that we know nothing about? I don't desire to be understood as defending independent locals; far from it. I realize that no local should be tolerated outside of its international body, but when very nearly the entire building trades are fighting for existence, as in the present case, it must be admitted by union men that the actions of the W. A. officials in their rule-or-ruin policy deserves the censure of true trades unionists, no matter what trade they represent.

On the 20th Brother J. W. Armstrong, of No. 3, and myself called on Mr. Woodward, third vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, to see if he could not have the non-union men removed from the company's new building. We met with poor success; the same after Grand President McNulty and myself held a conference with a committee from the Electrical Contractors' Association, the president of the National Electrical Contractors' Association being present. The contractors de-

clared positively that they would have nothing more to do with Local No. 3, but that we could investigate, and if we found No. 3 to be in the wrong they would then do business with us through the new union that they themselves formed, dual to Local No. 3. We then asked them to supply us with data relative to the lockout, and we would look up the matter further and answer them as to our findings. We received the data, investigated the entire situation and sent them our findings, but up to date have received no reply. The 25th we visited the Westinghouse Church Keer Company, it being reported that said company was intending to employ members of the dual organization. We met Mr. Scoville, the superintendent. After taking the matter up with him he assured us that only No. 3 men would be employed by them on electrical work. Our men have since been put to work on several of their large jobs. The employers claim to have thousands of dollars to our having only dollars, but the way the boys are sticking in this fight makes them realize that they need thousands of dollars where we can live on a few pennies. That is the conclusion the workmen in New York have come to. Making the boast of vast sums of money by the bosses is of no avail. The unions are reconciled to the fact that this is a fight to the finish, and therefore are governing themselves accordingly. Nevertheless they have notified the contractors of their willingness to make peace at any and all times. I went with a committee of the locked-out trades to the Democratic headquarters to ask them if they could use their influence in bringing about a settlement of the trouble. We were promised that they would do all in their power to assist in bringing about a settlement. Whatever they have done has as yet borne no fruit or shown a healthy blossom, but they may after election. The reason I say they may is because of the fact that the spellbinders of both parties during their orations frequently state that the poor workmen could

and would be helped by their party being elected. For all of that, they may be joshing.

On the 27th I tried to get the floor of the New York Electrical Union, but they would not admit me, but sent out word that I would have to go to the executive board. The reason I desired the floor was that their president, Mr. Hogan, in order to encourage them to continue scabbing on No. 3, told them he was in close touch with members of the C. E. B., and the charter was to be taken away from No. 3 and a charter would be given to them. He must have suspected that I would have proved to the members that his statements were false, because he told the members that they did not desire to give me the floor. The rank and file did not dare to oppose him.

On the 20th I visited Local No. 270. On the 21st I visited Local No. 20, and on the 24th I visited No. 164. Every day I attend the executive board meetings of No. 3, where all matters are taken up thoroughly and discussed before final action. I will conclude by saying that I believe a settlement will be reached that will be a credit to all, and only ask that all the locals will consider that this is as much their fight for unionism as though it was in their own town.

F. J. SWEET,

G. V. P., First District.

October, 1904.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

October Report.

I herewith submit the following report for the month of October. On the 1st I was in Gloucester, Mass., in the interests of Local No. 259 of Salem, where I succeeded in getting two out of the three contractors there to sign the agreement. I called at the new Y. M. C. A. Building and found two non-union men working for Boston firm, who has an agreement signed with Local No. 103. One informed me he had an application filed in No. 223 and was to be initiated that afternoon. The other one claimed he had one filed in No. 259. On the 3d I, in

company with Business Agent Collins, of Local No. 103, called upon another Boston firm who had a non-union man to work in Portland, Me., while I was in that city. But we were informed that the party in question was an out-of-town superintendent. I then went to Brockton to see about union men being employed on the new high school building. I was informed that a non-union firm had the contract, but I got every assurance that union men would do the work. I also attended to a matter in relation to Local No. 223. I then returned to Lynn and attended a meeting of Local No. 377. I found a happy lot of boys in attendance, as all firms had signed the agreement and all hands were at work. I advised the raising of the initiation fee and gave some other advice. I also attended to some business matters for that local, and then went to Manchester to see a contractor there about signing the agreement, but was unable to locate him that day. I attended meeting of Local No. 259 in the evening and found the boys there in a merry condition, with all hands at work. Having been troubled for some time with a humor, I was obliged to return home and take a treatment for two days. I then came to Waterville, Me., but was unable to get the boys there together to organize, so I had to put the meeting off till Tuesday, the 11th, and then came to Augusta, where I found not many men engaged in the business. I returned to Waterville on the 11th and organized new Local No. 294. Again I came to Augusta, taking in Hallowell, Gardner and Togus; in all I found seventeen men. I labored hard among them, getting many promises. Held meeting on the 13th, but met with but little success, but two putting in appearance. Seeing that no interest was being taken on the part of the men in that city, I journeyed to Bath, Me., expecting to find a good field there, on account of the ship yards and the new battleship Georgia being just launched a few days previous, but found that the conduit work would not begin for at least two

months, and no wiremen were at work in the yard, the General Electric having the contract. I turned my attention to those employed in other places in the city. The Pres. of the C. L. U. being idle, he gave me a hand in chasing them up. All told there were but eleven men in town engaged at the business. Held meeting Monday afternoon, and again they failed to show up, with but one or two exceptions. Having exerted all the energy I could in that state, meeting with but little success, I concluded to try other fields. I do not believe my work was a failure, as I am sure they all have some idea what the Brotherhood is at the present time, which most of them were entirely ignorant of before, except a few modern heroes employed by the New England Telephone Co., who helped to defeat the boys in 1901. As I have the names of those working at the business, it will not take long to call them together some time later. As some of the boys have a little interest in heart for the cause, they will use some endeavor to have them all fall into line. On Tuesday, the 18th, I went to Concord, N. H., and got after the boys there. I found a few card men from other locals, but in holding a meeting on Friday, the 21st, not as many as I expected put in an appearance, getting a few signers that afternoon. I got after some more the next day, succeeding in getting enough signers for a charter, but not enough could pay the money that week, so I left the matter in the hands of a brother member to make the balance of collections, as I was obliged to go to Boston that evening and meet the signal men. I called at their meeting and went over matters with them for some time, they claiming that their work was not of an electrical nature in the start, but finally agreed that 15 per cent. of it was electrical work. After persistent efforts in behalf of our Brotherhood, having previously met them and later invoking the aid of the Pres. of the State Branch of the A. F. of L., also the Pres. of the C. L. U., they voted not to join our Brotherhood, and

claimed if the A. F. of L. did not grant a charter they would get an independent charter. So I advised at the general office that we withdraw our protest and let the matter drop. Having gotten some information that quite a number of men were at work in Norwalk, Conn., I came to that city on Monday. The number of men were not so great as I expected to find, but was pleased to find so many card men from other cities. They were scattered in many places, and hard to locate. I went to Stamford to try and locate a long-distance crew, but they were several miles away from that city. On the 27th held a meeting, with fairly good attendance, the card boys showing up pretty well. We got ten new names for a charter. On the 28th I got three more candidates; then called at the Municipal Lighting Plant. Had only spoken a few words to one of the men when the superintendent came up to me and requested that I come into his office. He knew my business there at once, and if the men went in it would have to be by the sanction of the Municipal Lighting Commission. It was a funny case, the way he explained about the citizens owning the plant and the way the Commissioners owned the employes. We thrashed the matter out for some time, and Mr. Winchester met his match—at least one person who was not owned by a city or commission either. The treasurer of the board came in. Col. Smith and I had two to battle against. They, however, decided they would call a meeting of the board to settle the matter jointly. I got no invitation to be present. However, I left a good impression with both gentlemen, and I expect they will at least let the city employes choose for themselves. If not, I would sincerely like to take the platform in this city and let the people know the rights of freedom. Saturday I went to Danbury to look over the field in that city, and am in hopes, if unable to start a local, that I can swing some in line into the local here.

Yours fraternally,
E. T. MALLORY.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

Annual Report.

To all members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Greeting:

I herewith submit my first annual report as Second Grand Vice President, covering the New England District. In view of the fact that when our last convention was held the country in general was enjoying a grand wave of prosperity and the labor movement was making such rapid strides and elegant success, we little at that time thought so many obstacles would be placed in our pathway as came up with the beginning of the year of 1904. With a general depression of business, the forming of contractors' associations, the numerous lockouts, and many other drawbacks, too numerous to mention, it was impossible to accomplish anywhere near the results that were anticipated by the delegates at the convention, and I must say that no member of the Brotherhood is more grieved than your humble servant. I have worked hard and faithful, sparing no pains in my efforts to bring about the best results possible, and while I have failed in some respects, I feel quite positive any other person could have done no better under the most trying circumstances. In view of the many obstacles, my report will show that some good has been done. While some things may have occurred to displease some of the many, I can say that I have in every respect tried to live up to the mandates of the Constitution, and no member will make any mistake in following the rules as the lines are laid down to them. That Constitution was never yet framed that satisfied the multitude. Our wise and brainy talents must now prepare for something better at our next convention; get into office and accept the gratitude of the organized masses. Taking up the office on the 1st of December, 1903, there were thirty locals in my district, one of which went out of existence in the early spring. On

October 1, 1904, there were thirty-seven locals in the district. As my monthly reports give a full account of my work, I will refrain from going into any details. I have visited every local in my district but two, namely, No. 343 of Norwich, Conn., and No. 344 of New London. Out of twelve cities I tried to organize new locals in, I succeeded in organizing eight. The state of Maine has been a hard struggle. They will have no excuse in the future for not knowing what the Brotherhood is. It has been clearly demonstrated to them, but they need lots of time to think it over. I do not think my work was a failure where no charter was placed. I know that common sense will yet creep into their craniums; that they will throw off the yoke of slavery and become men without fear.

There have been but three strikes of any consequence in my district. Local No. 186, of Hartford, Conn., went out on December 1, 1903, and are still on the battlefield. Local No. 259, of Salem, and No. 377, went out and won successfully. Other locals desired to test their strength, but I prevailed upon them not to. We also had some sympathetic troubles of no great consequence.

Local No. 104, of Boston, succeeded in getting a conditional raise of 25 cents a day, and accepted the proposition. Through slackness of work many members took withdrawal cards and sought other occupations. Many others took traveling cards and tried more lucrative fields, while others just dropped out of sight and lost themselves.

In connection with my other duties, my correspondence has been very heavy. Many simple questions were asked that the constitution would easily explain. My word is no better than any rule in the constitution. While there were some unpleasant feelings in a few locals between opposing elements, I can safely say to the best of my knowledge and belief all hands have now buried the hatchet and peace and harmony prevail. I have tried

hard to meet the wants of all locals wishing my services and have done all I possibly could as an individual. It was my desire to give as complete and accurate a report as possible, numerically and otherwise. Unable to do so, it is no fault of mine. I sent out notices to all locals in the district requesting the financial secretaries to send in the number of members in good standing September 1, 1903, also the number in good standing September 1, 1904. Am very sorry to say that many did not respond. I am pleased to give credit to those whom I have heard from as they were received: Locals No. 399, No. 96, No. 103, No. 377, No. 229, No. 468, No. 385, No. 259, No. 294, No. 47, No. 410, No. 167, No. 268, No. 99, No. 264, No. 396, No. 461. Others will please take notice.

To those who are not familiar with the work I must say the duties of an organizer are most trying and hazardous. In brief, will say all is not gold that glitters. We must work collectively, hang together, hold what we have, and try to obtain what we are entitled to. I have done my best, and, in conclusion, ask your hearty co-operation in building up and strengthening our forces.

Yours fraternally,

E. T. MALLORY.

Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 31, 1904.

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT.

October Report.

On closing my last report I was in Pittsburg investigating the case of a couple of members of No. 5 trying for a cranemen's local, and not going ahead with same. Find it is up to the members to proceed with the case first and will be up to me later on. From Pittsburg I went to Washington, D. C., to meet Grand Vice President Smith and audit the books of the general office, arriving there on the morning of the 3d. Started to work on books and finished up on the 20th, when I left Washington, stopping off at Philadelphia and attended No. 240's meeting that evening. This local is

doing well as far as members are concerned, but it is up against it financially, as the bank it had the money deposited in has gone to the wall, and there is a very slim chance of ever receiving anything in return. I also attended the executive board meeting of No. 98, and found that they are commencing to gain in membership. Next morning I visited the business agent of No. 21 and was informed by him that they are coming to the front again. Tried to find some of No. 287's members, but was not successful.

From Philadelphia I went to Newark, where I attended No. 87's meeting on Friday night.

Saturday I went over to New York and attended the executive board meeting of No. 3, and will say that to me it looks as if a victory for No. 3 is in sight.

Monday, with the business agent of No. 52, I went to Plainfield, N. J., and hunted up what men we could find working at the electric business, asking them to attend a meeting in regard to forming a local in that city. Received promises from all we saw that they would attend a meeting on Wednesday evening. We then returned to Newark and attended No. 52's meeting and found that about all the members were working. Jobs that members of No. 52 were off of on account of the lockout in New York had been fixed up satisfactorily to No. 3, No. 52 and the contractors.

Tuesday I went to Hackensack, N. J., and found meeting night changed, and as it was getting late did not find any of the members, but will return again. Wednesday I returned to Plainfield, N. J., and hunted up some liners and splicers, and in the evening held a meeting and was successful in getting an even dozen names on the charter. Thursday I attended No. 190's meeting; not a very large attendance, but members who were there are leaving no stone unturned to increase their membership. Friday night I again attended No. 87's meeting. Saturday I spent in writing up my annual report. Monday I attended No.

164's meeting at Jersey City. A majority of the members are now working, but have been up against it ever since the lockout took place in New York. After the regular meeting I attended a meeting of the executive board and some things were placed before me to investigate, which I will do the following week.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. ALLMAN,
Grand Vice President.

November 1, 1904.

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT.

Annual Report.

December 1, 1903, I received a telegram from G. P. to go to Philadelphia; left Pittsburg that night. Arriving in Philadelphia, I found strike on between No. 98 and Big 7, as the contractors were known in that city. With B. A. Meade, of No. 98, visited each one of the contractors, asking them to grant us a hearing at the next regular meeting of the contractors. They all promised they would do their utmost to see that we were given the permission of the floor, to come before their body and state our case. At the meeting of the contractors we were given permission of the floor for fifteen minutes, in that length of time explaining the best we could 98's side of the case and requesting them to again recognize 98 and employ union men. When our time expired we retired, and they promised to let us hear from them in a few days. Five days afterwards received a letter stating they would not recognize 98, as they were satisfied to run along as they had been the past year and a half. While in Philadelphia attended meetings of Nos. 98, 21, 240, and 287. Left Philadelphia on December 24 for Pittsburg, where I stayed until January 1, and while there attended No. 14's meeting, also visited P. & A. Company's office with a delegate from the United Labor League to try for a settlement of strike; would not grant anything; only the men return at old scale.

January 1 left Pittsburg for Indianapolis, attended No. 10's meeting, then worked with a committee on wage agreement for this year, arriving at a settlement on the night of January 5; next morning went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where No. 212 had went on strike for an increase of 50 cents a day; attended meeting of No. 212 next morning, and then worked with strike committee until February 3, when the trouble was left to an arbitration committee for settlement, the men returning to work; while in Cincinnati attended No. 30 and No. 235's meetings. February 6 left Cincinnati, going to Shelby, Ind. Local No. 329 was at very low ebb. I found that there was no work, and only enough men around to keep local together. On the 7th went back to Indianapolis to try for a shopmen's local. With Brother French, B. A. of No. 10, we visited men at work and others at their homes in the evening, but were not successful in placing a charter. From Indianapolis went to Lafayette, Ind.; attend meeting of No. 222, who had trouble on with the Independent Telephone Co. As there was not any work at that time, members thought best to wait a short time and then go after them. This I did, going from Lafayette to Hamilton, Ohio; found meeting night of No. 206 changed, but with Brother Herrman, we visited all the brothers, also three non-union men, all there was in the city, getting promises that they would join No. 206. From Hamilton, Ohio, to Richmond, Ind., attended meeting of No. 444, and with a brother went around and hunted up some ex-members or members in arrears to other locals that were working in that city; also some inside men, from whom we received nothing but promises. From Richmond, Ind., I went to Munsey, Ind., where I had a hard time finding a card man. After chasing around about three hours, I found a card man, and he told me that all men working at the business in the local; with him we went to both telephone companies and the light plant; found twenty-two men who did

not belong, and after talking with them, several promised to fill out applications on next pay day. From Munsey went to Marion, Ind., where No. 153 held a special meeting; find all men working at business in that city, but two, were card men. Next morning visited these two men, and one, who is an ex-member, promised to pay up, and the other was willing to join. From Marion went to Fort Wayne, Ind.; attended meeting of No. 138; found all linemen in local but two; with one of the brothers visited these men, and one promised his application on pay day, the other, an ex-member, could not get the money, as he had a hard luck story. Visited the homes of some of the shop men; found their local was decreasing in membership on account of no work. The shop members were working in had gone into the Trust, and there being no work, a great many of the members had gone to work at other businesses, some of them as motormen and conductors for street railway company, and had dropped out of Local No. 260 and joined the street car men's union. Went around the inside men and had them to meet me at a room in the hotel, where I received enough names to apply for a charter. After meeting of inside men at Fort Wayne, I went to Wabash, Ind., where I had called a meeting, but on arriving there found men had all been laid off the day before, and was not enough left to get a charter. From Wabash went to Peru, Ind.; attended meeting of No. 347, had all men in but one and he was an ex-member in arrears; with one of the brothers we visited him and he promised to pay up. From Peru went to Kokomo, Ind.; attended meeting of No. 322; found there was a couple of ex-members working in that city; I visited them, and they left their case with me for investigation, and since have rejoined No. 322. From Kokomo, Ind., went to Logansport, Ind.; attended meeting of No. 209; find that they all had men working at the business carrying a card. From Logansport went to Anderson, Ind.,

where No. 147 was on a strike against the Bell Co. for the past year. Attended meeting of No. 147; had a committee appointed to go with me and call on manager to try for a settlement of trouble; with committee we called on the manager and went over the case from the time trouble started up to the present time, and after a very lengthy meeting, arrived at a satisfactory agreement with the manager of the company at Anderson, but would have to be O. K. by the head officials in Indianapolis. From Anderson I went to Fort Wayne to install the new local of inside men. While in Fort Wayne I received letters and telegrams asking me to be in Cleveland the next day to look out for the electric workers and in regard to electric work in and around docks at Astubula, Buffalo and Cleveland; arriving at Cleveland attended meeting of No. 38; the next morning with Brother Eckler of No. 143, Brother Sullivan of No. 39, Brother Estinghausen of No. 38, went around to find the convention of longshoremen, but found they did not meet until the 21st of the month. I then made arrangements with Brothers Sullivan and Estinghausen to assist Brother Eckler of No. 143 to try to get electric work on the docks for the members of the I. B. E. W., without having to belong to the longshoreman's organization. Next night I attended a meeting of No. 39. From Cleveland went to Pittsburg, on account of sickness; attended meeting of No. 5; tried to round up some Western Union men for Local No. 14. From Pittsburg went to Indianapolis to call upon Mr. Whitney, who is manager of the C. U. Telephone Co. for the state of Indiana. After a lengthy interview with him about trouble at Anderson, he said he had no objections to whatever agreement the manager in that city would make, and referred me back to him. I then went to Lafayette, Ind., to try for a settlement with Local No. 22 in the Independent Telephone Co. After calling upon the manager and some of the stockholders, they would stand for nothing but open

shop, as they were members of the Employers' Association, and to this I could not agree. I then visited the officers of the Central Trade Assembly, requesting them to render all assistance possible to the electrical workers. From Lafayette I went to Anderson, Ind., to attend a meeting of No. 147; as I had not received any word from the manager of the telephone company, I called upon him the next morning to inquire about his signing the agreement. He claimed he had not received any reply from Mr. Whitney, and he could not sign until he did so. He then came back with the proposition that we take the nine men in the company's employ in that city into Local No. 147, as linemen, and then he would employ none but union men. This I refused, as all the men had not worked at the business longer than seven months, but was willing that half of them should come in as apprentices and that he would place linemen in the other men's places. This he refused, and all was off for the time being.

From Anderson went to Terre Haute, Ind., to attend the Indiana State Federation of Electrical Workers. They had a very good meeting, but not as many locals represented as I would like to see. Attended meeting of No. 25 Tuesday night; found that they had trouble on with light company on account of a street car men's strike some two years ago. I promised to do what I could to have this company taken off the unfair list by the A. F. of L. From Terre Haute, Ind., went to Sullivan, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 219; not a very large local, but all men working at the business are members. From Sullivan went to Mt. Vernon, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 418; all men working at the business in that city carrying cards. From Mt. Vernon went to Evansville, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 16; found in this city Telephone Co. employing all card men; Light Co., open shop; inside contractors all employing card men but one firm; with B. A. of Central Trades we called up-

on the different companies and firms to try for an agreement with Local No. 16; in this we were not successful. Being called to Pittsburg, I attended meeting of No. 14; had a committee appointed and called upon the P. & A. Telephone Co. to again try for a settlement of the trouble. Had a talk with the manager and he promised to let the B. A. of No. 14 know by the following Tuesday whether they would accept the proposition made by the committee. Left Pittsburg, going to Youngstown, O., where members of Local No. 64 were on strike against the light company of that city, and some of 62's members were out in sympathy. Attended meeting, and with a committee composed of members of Nos. 62 and 64 we called upon the manager of the company at different times for three days, when we arrived at settlement, the company granting an 8-hour day for the same wages as the men had been receiving for 9 hours. From Youngstown went to Cleveland, O., where No. 38 had went on strike, but before I arrived there, had effected a settlement. Attended meeting of No. 39, and then left for Columbus, O., where members of No. 54 were on strike against the C. U. Telephone Co. After investigation, found that they had not lived up to the constitution; had a committee appointed; we called upon the manager of company, who promised to re-instate all the men to their former positions if they would return to work the following Monday. At special meeting that night I told the members they were in the wrong and for them to accept the company's offer, which they did, men returning to work the following Monday. Columbus, O., to New Albany, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 286; find members were on strike against the Cumberland Bell; the next morning visited the manager of the company, who referred me to the manager in Louisville, Ky.; went to Louisville, Ky., to meet G. V. P. Smith, and together we called upon the manager in Louisville and tried to get him to employ

card men. He replied that he was willing as soon as we could show him that we could control our members and not have them go on a strike whenever they saw fit. I then returned to New Albany and again took the matter up with the local and Central Trades and they thought that between the two they would be able to effect a settlement with the company. I then left New Albany, going back to Evansville, Ind., to try and get an agreement from contractors in that city with Local No. 16. This I did not succeed in doing, on account of one firm being a member of the Employers' Association, who wished to work as many boys as he pleased. From Evansville to Princeton, Ind. Attended meeting of Local No. 269; all men working at business in this city carrying cards. From Princeton to Vincennes, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 243; have all men working at business carrying cards but two, who are working for street railway company and belong to the street car men's organization. From Vincennes to Hammond, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 280; find all men carrying cards that are working in and around Hammond. From Hammond went to Chicago to have an interview with G. P. McNulty. From Chicago to South Bend, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 132; find all conditions here all right with the Independent Telephone Co. But C. U. Telephone Co. had a couple of professional strike-breakers in their employ. With a member of the local, I visited these men, but there was nothing doing. From South Bend, Ind., to Elkhart, Ind. Attended meeting of No. 157; find all men working at business carrying cards, but members working for Home Telephone Co. were receiving 25 cents a day less than was paid by the Light Co. I advised them to try and get same wages and hours as was received from Light Co., which has since then been granted to them. From Elkhart to Detroit, Mich. Attended meeting of No. 393, also a committee from the different trades working for

street railway company of that city. in regard to trying to get an agreement for all trades to expire at the same time. During the day had received a telegram from Grand Rapids that Local No. 75 was in trouble, and next morning I left Detroit, going to Grand Rapids, where I found trouble was on between the teamsters and their employers, which had involved the members of Local No. 75, working for the Citizens' Telephone Co. Met the members who had refused to work with non-union drivers, and with the committee we called upon the manager of the company requesting him to employ union drivers until such time as a settlement was reached between the teamsters and their employers; this he refused to do, and at regular meeting of Local No. 75 a committee was then again appointed to call upon the manager, requesting him to employ union drivers and men would return to work, and if not, all card men would be called off. This he again refused to do, and the line gang were called in. All the men quit but two foremen, and one of them put up the claim that he was a stockholder, and it was to his interest to continue to work. I visited Kalamazoo, Mich., but could not find a member of Local No. 395. From Kalamazoo I went to Battle Creek, Mich. Attended meeting of No. 445, and next morning, with a brother of Local No. 75, visited the foreman, who had refused to quit, explaining the trouble to him and asking him to refuse to work. This he would not do. From Battle Creek I went to Lansing; attended meeting of No. 352; and from Lansing went to Iona to call upon the other foreman who had refused to quit, and after waiting around all day, I met him at the hotel, in the evening explaining to him who No. 75 was up against and requesting of him to quit work. He promised to think it over and come to Grand Rapids the following Saturday, but did not do so, remaining at work. From Iona I went back to Grand Rapids; attended meeting of No. 75, reporting to them what success I had met with on my trip.

From Grand Rapids went to Muskegon, Mich.; attended meeting of No. 275; found a good local, with all members working. From Muskegon returned to Grand Rapids, where I received a telegram calling me to Cleveland. Left Grand Rapids for Cleveland, and on arriving there, found that members of Local No. 39 working for Light Co. on a strike; with Business Agent Sullivan, we called on manager of Light Co. to try to effect a settlement of the grievances between Local No. 39 and Light Co. Did not arrive at any agreement, and Brother Sullivan saying that they would be able to handle this company through their councilman of that city, I left Cleveland, going to Massillon, O., where Local No. 35 was up against it with both telephone companies; with a committee from the local we called upon the manager of the Independent Telephone Co., and tried to have him renew the agreement that had been in force during the past year; this he refused to do, and we then called upon the manager of the C. U. Telephone Co. to try to effect a settlement of the strike that had been on for over one year. Was not successful in this case, and members of local and Central Trades body thought they would be able to effect a settlement in a few days. I left for Cincinnati, O., where one of the largest contractors had an injunction against the officers of No. 212. Meeting the business agent of Local No. 212 and men who were out, we talked the trouble over, and with the business agent we visited the attorney's office, who was looking after the local's interest. After getting the attorney's advice, I, with a member of Local No. 212, called upon the contractor who had the injunction issued, requesting him to lift same and to renew his agreement with No. 212. This he refused to do on account of some soreness he had against certain members. After two weeks' running backward and forth, a hearing was granted on a demurer filed by an attorney of Local No. 212, and at this hearing the judge stated "if he had known

both sides of the case as he did then, he would never have granted the injunction." The judge then gave some advice to the attorney for the contractor and requested both attorneys to report back to him the following Tuesday, and if a settlement was not reached by that time he would give a decision that would be binding upon both parties. The next day the contractor, through his attorney, asked that the injunction be dismissed, which was done. He then notified me that on and after that date he intended to run an open shop, and if any of the members of No. 212 wished to work for him they would have to work with the men now in his employ.

I then left Cincinnati, going to Dayton, O. Attended meeting of No. 118; find it a very good local, but one gang working for C. U. Co. were not card men; next day I rounded these men up and tried to get them to join Local No. 118; received very good promises, but that is all it amounted to. I attended meeting of No. 241; not enough members there to do business; next day I went around among the inside men, and found several who were not living up to union principles. I gave them some advice, also notified the local of which they were members of what they were doing; I also, with one of the brothers, called upon an ex-member of No. 241, who was working in a factory and had not paid any dues into Local No. 241 for quite a while, as he claimed he was working at line work and wanted to join Local No. 118. I advised him to pay up his back dues and then transfer to Local No. 118, also notifying member of No. 241 that he was entitled to a traveling card. From Dayton to Piqua; found Local No. 297 had not held a meeting for several months, as members were all working outside of city. Visited the men in that city working at business and found several card men working for the light company who were willing to deposit their card if I could get the local together again. Called a meeting for the next Saturday night, notify-

ing all men to be present, and next morning went to Springfield, O., where I had notified No. 204 that I would be there that night. Arriving there, found that the brother had not received the notice until that day, and as the following Tuesday was the regular meeting night, did not hold a meeting that night, but I went among the men, notifying them that I would be at their next regular meeting; I then returned to Piqua, O.; held a meeting, straightened out the books of No. 297, elected officers and started No. 297 going again. Sunday I again returned to Springfield, O., visiting among some non-union men, also an ex-card man. On Monday got a rig and went out to see some linemen working on new traction job. Found a couple of ex-card men, who promised to make good, and the others promised to make application soon. I reported this to the local at their regular meeting, and members promised to keep after these men to try and get them to join. Went from Springfield to London, O. Did not find the men I was looking for, as they were out of the city and would not return for a week. I found one man working for light company there, who had been a member a few years ago. He promised me he would join No. 204, and I notified them by return mail to keep after him. From London to Columbus, O., to work among the shop men; did not meet with any success, as the largest shop in that city had discharged a few men a week or so before for talking unionism, and the others were afraid to even attend an open meeting. I attended meetings of Nos. 54 and 446 while in that city. From Columbus, O., went to St. Louis. Attended meeting of the executive board, which was in session until July 7; left St. Louis for Columbus, O., where I had notified Locals Nos. 54 and 446 to hold an open meeting, and that Grand President McNulty and I would attend. Arriving in Columbus, met G. P., and that night we attended the open meeting, which was a success, as some ex-members made good and a few new

ones joined. Went from Columbus, O., to Marion; arriving there could not find an electrical worker of any description, but did find from one of the members' brothers that charter had been returned to general office, as there was no work in that city, and members had all floated out. From Marian to Toledo. To look up a new local I understood was to be put in at Bowling Green, arriving in Toledo, I called upon Brother Shay of Local No. 245, requesting him to have as many of the members of their local as possible attend No. 8 meeting the following night, as I could not stay over to their regular meeting on account of trouble at Youngstown, O. The next morning I went to Bowling Green; found twelve men working there, a couple with good cards, and four who were in arrears to other locals. I notified these men that they would have to make right with a local they formerly belonged to before they could sign an application for a new charter. I was also opposed to placing a local in here, for work would not last longer than six weeks; then there would be only about four men left in the city after the work was completed. I advised the men who were not members to join either at Finley or Toledo, and notified Brother Shay, secretary of Local No. 245. That night attended meeting of Local No. 8. Quite a few members came in, paid their dues and retired. Did not seem to take much interest in the affairs of the local.

From Toledo to Lima, O. attended meeting of Local No. 32; very good local. All men working at business in that city carrying cards. From Lima to Youngstown. Arriving there, find firemen of street railway and light company on strike; and asking for the members of Nos. 62 and 64 to go out and assist them. The motormen and conductors working for these companies were union men and their executive officer would not allow them to go out on strike; I then advised the members of our local to continue work. From Youngstown to Pittsburg, where I again met the G. P.

We attended meetings of Nos. 14 and 5. A committee was appointed from Local No. 14 to go with us and visit the manager of the P. & A. Telephone Co. On Friday we called upon the manager, who would not give us an interview until the following Monday. On Monday we again called upon the manager of the company, and after reviewing the strike all over again, he asked that we return in two weeks, when he thought a settlement could be reached. That night left for Washington, D. C., as ordered by the Executive Board at their meeting in St. Louis. Arriving at Washington, we find that we could not audit the books, as the grand secretary had not closed them for the fiscal year. Brother Smith and I, of the finance committee, then received bids on the WORKER, and the saving you will notice in the report of E. B., submitted some time since. From Washington went to Philadelphia, where I spent a couple of weeks working among the non-union men. Did not receive many applications, but a great many promises, and since then quite a few of the promises have been made good. Visited local at Chester, Pa.; find that they had only held one meeting after being organized, and a majority of the men had left the city. Was not enough left to do business. I issued traveling cards to members in good standing and sent books back to general office. Visited Wilmington, Del.; attended a joint meeting of Nos. 425 and 313; find the inside men do not attend as they should, and as the sentiment of what inside men were present, also the linemen, that if both consolidated, would be better for all concerned. I advised them to have each local notify all members to be present at their next meeting and if both locals were in favor of it, to consolidate.

Received a telegram from G. P. to go to Connellsville, Pa., on August 18, as there was a strike on in that city. Left Philadelphia that night, arriving in Connellsville the next morning, and upon my arrival there found the men working, and who told me

that they had settled up the day before. I attended a meeting of No. 161; also visited the members of No. 379 of Greensburg, requesting them to attend a joint meeting of the three locals in Connellsville on Saturday night. My reason for calling this meeting was that the committee who had effected a settlement had accepted a monthly wage scale, and not having an understanding as regards as to how many working days constitute a month. One of the brothers who refused to work under the new scale of wages, and demanding his money, was paid off at the rate of 31 working days in a month. At meeting had committee from each local appointed; we visited the company's office, but no one was in; we then visited the superintendent's house, and was notified he was not at home. We then reported back to the meeting and a standing committee was appointed to call upon the manager the following week and try for a 26-day working month. From Connellsville to New Brunswick, N. J., where I tried to place a local, but did not succeed at that time, and am to return later on. New Brunswick to Trenton, N. J. Attended meeting of Local No. 29. Very good local; all men in city carrying cards but two, who I visited the next morning, giving them applications, which they promised to fill out and turn in to the local at the next meeting. From Trenton to Newark. Attended meetings of Local Nos. 52, 87, and 230; also spent some time visiting the non-union men in the surrounding districts.

This is the closing of my report up to August 31, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. ALLMAN, G. V. P.

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT.

I closed my September report in Charlestown, W. Va., and on the 2d of October went to Washington, D. C., as per instructions from Grand President McNulty to act with Grand Vice President Allman to audit the

grand secretary's and grand treasurer's books. We finished the books on the 19th, and I went to Hagerstown, Md., as I had learned that there were enough men there to hold a charter, so after arriving there I got a local organized with plenty of material for a No. 1 local.

From there I went to Baltimore, Md., arriving there on the 20th. Attended the regular meeting of No. 28, which was well attended, as it always is. On the 21st I attended the local executive board meeting of No. 28. On the 23d I attended the regular meeting of No. 27, which was also well attended. Conditions are not the best in Baltimore at present. They have about twenty men walking the streets, and the men are coming in faster than they are going to work. I find one thing there; about four-fifths of the buildings that are going up in the fire district are small, and a great many are being built without any electrical work whatsoever in them. They put me in mind of some opposition telephone companies—buy about one dollar's worth of material at a time.

On the 25th I went to Richmond, Va., and the president of the local, Brother L. J. Johnson, got off from work and he and myself saw all the men in the city working at the trade and called a meeting for the 26th. We did not get all the men that promised, but we had a very good meeting and got six applications. No. 48 has been in bad shape for some time, and they have not been holding any meetings, except at some of the members' houses, but I think the talk I gave them put new life in the boys and they will have a good local there once more, for they have rented a hall and are going to get started right again. They have some stanch union men and deserve credit for holding things up the way they have.

From there I went to Wilmington, N. C., and attended the regular meeting of No. 123, with very good attendance, and am only sorry I could not spend more time there.

From there I went to Charlestown, S. C., and attended a regular meeting on the 28th, with good attendance. After giving them a good talk, and finding that the wiremen were getting different scales of wages, I suggested that we get up an agreement and present it to the different contractors the following day, after which a committee was appointed to act with myself in formulating a wage scale and presenting it. So after seeing all contractors we got all to sign up for \$2.50 per nine hours, and the full recognition of the union. I must say Charleston has a fine lot of contractors. On Sunday, the 30th, we held an open meeting at 10 a. m. and got several applications. After giving them a talk in the open meeting I was presented with a box of fine cigars.

On the 31st I came here and called an open meeting. One gang from the Southern Bell, all non-union, came up and we got them to make out applications. We had a good meeting, had several speakers, and I hope the advice given will bring results.

Well, while in Wilmington I attended the regular meeting of No. 148 on the 5th, and I found that the installers were not organized, so I called an open meeting for the following week. Had very few of them there. I also attended No. 26's meeting, which was well attended. While there I learned that the electric cranemen from the navy yard wanted to organize. I attended a meeting of them, but they did not all come, and some would not join unless all were there, but I expect them to organize soon. Brother McNulty has them in charge. I remain,

Fraternally,

DALE SMITH, G. V. P.
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 1, 1904.

FIFTH VICE PRESIDENT.

I spent the few days I was in Milwaukee in working up the shopmen. I had selected the National Electric Works as a starter, and after getting among the men I was informed by the

management that my presence was not wanted. Nevertheless I feel that a seed has been sown that may be nursed into something in the future.

On the 8th I was called to Kansas City on account of trouble. As I had plans under way for the forming of a state conference in Illinois I went to Aurora, where I met the delegates and started them off.

On the 13th I arrived in this city and found Locals No. 330 and No. 356 in very unsettled state owing to differences existing between them and the Home Telephone Company. After conferring with them without any results it was decided to call out the men belonging to No. 356 who were working for the company. The men of No. 330 were already on strike when I arrived, consequently the men came out on the 19th, and the battle has been on ever since. The men have stood together loyally thus far, and the present outlook is very favorable for us. I found it necessary to consolidate Locals No. 330 and No. 356, which action was confirmed at our regular meeting tonight. One point I might mention, one which did not surprise us, is the fact that the Business Men's Association has taken up the fight with the telephone company, and the Bell has laid off most of its men.

I visited No. 18 and am glad to say that this local is now struggling to its feet after a hard spell, and we hope to be able to place it where it belongs. One bad feature that has existed here is that card men have been coming here and in this vicinity and working considerably below the local scale, and I hope that in the future locals may devise some way of keeping tab on their absent members, so that they can know what they are doing, what they are getting, etc.; and I would like to see a clause in our constitution compelling our members to report weekly to the nearest local or the local to which they belong. Since I have been here I have had calls from at least a dozen locals, and while I would like to visit you all, I will not leave a place that I am trying to get out of trouble

until something is showing unless ordered to do so. At the present time the cable splicers and linemen in St. Louis are in difficulty, so the men of these crafts will please keep away from St. Louis and Kansas City at present.

Fraternally yours,

F. L. WITTERS,

Grand Vice President.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31, 1904.

SIXTH VICE PRESIDENT.

I spent the first part of the month in Dallas, trying to work up an interest in Local No. 69. I succeeded in getting a few new members and got some of the old members back that had dropped out. Since No. 69 and No. 188 have consolidated they have been getting along nicely, and I don't think it will be a great while before we have Dallas organized again.

On the 16th I went to Fort Worth, Tex., to attend the Sixth District Council, which was to have met on the 17th, but there were not enough locals represented to hold a meeting. I am certainly surprised to see that the locals are so independent about this matter. It was decided by the few that were there to make Fort Worth the place for the next meeting, on the second Sunday in April, 1905. I hope to see every local represented.

On the 18th I went to Denison, Tex. It was too late to do anything the night I arrived. I found that Local No. 338, of Denison, and Local No. 272, of Sherman, were having some trouble over one of their members. We had a special meeting of No. 272 at Sherman on the night of the 19th. A delegation from Local No. 338 and myself went over, the matter was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion was settled satisfactorily to all. On the night of the 20th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 338, of Denison. Several of the brothers from No. 272 were present. Denison and Sherman are both well organized, with the exception of a few men working for the Bell Telephone Company, and we have the promises of some that they

will send in their applications.

On the 21st I went to Ardmore, I. T., where I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 406. I found the local in good condition and the town well organized. Every man in town but one doing electrical work had a card, and they had this one's application.

On the 22d I went to Guthrie, Okla., and attended two special meetings of Local No. 364. I found that the local had called the trouble against the telephone company off. I succeeded in getting four applications and the promise of another from the men of this company.

On the 25th I went to Oklahoma City and attended the regular meeting of Local No. 456 that night. While they are only a few in number, they are getting along nicely.

On the 26th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 155. Found the local in good condition and there was a good attendance. The two days I was there I was out among and talking to the non-union telephone men, but all I got was promises.

On the 27th I went to Shawnee, Okla. The train was late and I did not get in in time to do anything that night, so we had a meeting the next night. The trouble with the telephone company was taken up, and after quite a discussion it was decided to let matters remain as they are for a while. Local No. 455 has every man doing electrical work in Shawnee, with the exception of the rats working for the telephone company.

I left Shawnee on the 29th for Muskogee, I. T. Arrived in Muskogee Sunday morning, the 30th. I attended an open meeting Sunday afternoon of Local No. 384. I have put in this forenoon looking up the non-union men here working for the telephone company. I have arranged for a special meeting of Local No. 486 tonight. I hope we will get good results from it.

With best wishes to all members of the Brotherhood, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. P. CONNOR, G. V. P.

SEVENTH VICE PRESIDENT.

One year ago, the 3rd of this month, the strike with the Pacific States Telephone Company and the Western Conference was settled. Since then there has been a great many changes on the Pacific Coast. We were at that time in a deplorable condition. Grand President McNulty and I will never forget the trip made by us over the territory covered by the strike. It is impossible for any one who has not been in a similar position to conceive how we felt after leaving Sacramento for the north. Up to that place everything was going serenely. San Francisco, Sacramento, and Oakland, where the boys had held out the best, had taken the settlement philosophically, and I wish to state right here that the company put the men to work as per agreement in those places inside of three or four days. San Jose, where there were only a few of the boys left and there was only one of the members idle, was easily straightened out. Los Angeles was the place where the troubles originated, and they had been out two months longer than the other locals, but we were fortunate from the fact that Los Angeles was only 500 miles from San Francisco, and the superintendent of construction, Corcoran, got there two days after we did, and handled everything himself. Every one working for the Sunset and the Home Telephone Company before we left there were working. Bakersfield being next in order was easily suited, as there was only three men employed by the telephone company, any they had broken ranks long before the strike was settled. They did not receive the scale which was agreed upon until after I had returned from Salt Lake City, which was in July last, where I met Scotty Shaw, who told me that he had been working for the telephone company in Bakersfield and been paid off at the rate of \$2.75 per day. I had known that the individuals that had broken ranks were working for that money and thought it would

possibly open the eyes of the ex-brothers, who had gone through the strike, but allowed themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues since the settlement. Those who returned and did not receive the raise, as agreed upon, were left in that condition. But when it affected traveling members, I took it up and the company agreed to straighten it up. At Fresno everybody was out. Things having gone so well up to this time, we felt that there would not be any trouble in getting things right. But the company seemed to have a change of heart. Grand President McNulty called on the long distance telephone and was assured that everything would be all right. The members seemed very well satisfied and good naturedly chose five members whom they wished to see go back to work first. We proceeded to Stockton and found that the boys were still out, they having been told that the company did not need any more men. I took a train for San Francisco. On arriving there I was informed that the men would be put to work as a whole on the 1st of the month.

While I was there Superintendent Corcoran called up the office at Fresno and instructed them to put the five men, whom the members at Fresno had requested should be preferred, to work at once. Four of those men were put back at that time and a friend of one of the local officials was slipped in at the same time. It was somewhere around the first of the year that I received a communication from Brother Holden stating that he was still idle, and Brother Turner came to town to see me at about the same time as a committee of one from the local. I requested Brother Turner to accompany me to the office of the company, and Superintendent of Construction Corcoran expressed himself as being very much surprised, and to prove to us that he was keeping faith in the matter, called on the telephone once more and instructed them to put Brother Holden to work, which was done. In Stockton they were ordered to put every one back and the order

was complied with, with the exception of one boy who worked on the switchboard, and on receiving a letter from him, I called on General Manager Glass and Civil Engineer Stice, and they, though the place was filled, had the manager to place the boy in his old position. Our next place was Sacramento, and I was of the opinion then and have not changed my mind much since that some of the boys were of the opinion that they would through the remarkable ability they possessed have been elected as Grand President of the International Brotherhood had they been delegated to the convention at Salt Lake City. In fact, I heard one of the members in San Francisco say that his local had made a mistake when they defeated him for delegate to the convention, as if he had been there his talents would have outshone all the other delegates so much that they would have given him anything he wanted. I want to say right here that he has been beaten for everything that he has aspired for in Local No. 6 since that time. We pushed on to Redding, where we were received very nicely, the boys feeling that the settlement was a good one. Our next place was Portland, Ore. Here we were treated to a dose of hot air from Brother Green, who stated that he had information that we had made terms for the local in San Francisco which would bring the San Francisco boys in from 25 cents to 50 cents a day more than the agreement that was published called for. There was letters from Tacoma, Wash., and Spokane calling us grand sons of B's and saying we would be rotten-egged if we came on that way. Everyone was working in Portland and they wanted more men. We pushed on to Tacoma and found the boys of Local No. 76 had just cause for complaint. They had reported for work as they had been advised to do by the executive board of the Western Conference, and were told by the local manager that there was not any settlement and that the Western Conference had sold them out. In the meantime the manager

had reported to the powers that be in San Francisco that the men had reported in a body for work, and refused to start unless everyone of them were put to work at once; that on finding that it was impossible to start them all they called a meeting and declared the company unfair. I afterwards proved the settlement to be false. From there we went to Seattle and addressed a joint meeting of Local Nos. 77 and 217. Our next stopping place was Everett, where we were received nicely. There were only two of the boys out there, and they did not want to return to work. We doubled back to Seattle and went from there to Spokane. General Manager Glass, Civil Engineer Stice and Superintendent of Construction Corcoran, of the telephone company, sat down with Grand President McNulty, Jack Walters, of the Western Conference, and myself. They not only agreed to everything as stated by Brother McNulty in his report in the November WORKER, but they said that for two weeks before that they had been paying the scale. I want the brothers to pay particular attention to the details as I report them from this time on. My idea of a yearly report is that we should report things that it would not be politic for us to have said anything about in our monthly reports. I will never forget how badly McNulty felt as we rode into Spokane that morning. The girls with whom we had a special agreement with the company about were still idle. There was not one of them taken back, and a report had been industriously circulated by the born knockers, who are always endeavoring to tear a structure down, that the telephone company had paid \$15,000 to have the strike settled, and nearly a month had rolled by since the agreement had been entered into. No wonder our Grand President, who had just been elected to office, became rattled, and that I looked, as the boys told me since, as if I had been drawn through a knot-hole. It looked like a game to ruin us. We had entered

into an agreement with Mr. Sabin not to talk with reporters. I was somewhat taken back when our worthy Grand President declared that he intended to give the whole business to the papers. We are both of us stubborn, and we came to a point which we could not agree on. I am sorry that there was not a phonograph there, so that our conversation could be reported in the general office for the benefit of our traveling brothers. We finally agreed to call on the manager at once. We found Manager Bush to be a pleasant gentleman. I suppose it was necessary for some one to be pleasant. McNulty stated that the agreement was not being lived up to and threatened to call another convention of Western Conference and call the men out again. Manager Bush agreed right there to put every man back to work and said the reason they had not been on before that was that they, the men, had not reported for duty. We felt that under the circumstances we would have been justified in calling the men out again, but we took the women and children into consideration and decided to exhaust every means in our power before going to that extreme. We had a committee from the operators and one from Local No. 73 to accompany us once more to the office, and Manager Bush once more agreed to live up to the agreement to the letter. The men were to be put back at once and the girls were to be back before the end of the month. It is not necessary for me to explain to the local at Spokane that that promise was not kept literally. Had it been kept, it would not have been necessary for me to have made the trip which I made subsequently through the Northwest. We returned to Frisco from Spokane, stopping in at Portland on the way, where we took Brother Heales with us to see the district manager of the telephone company. He, the manager, stated that he had not received any instructions from San Francisco, and asked us for a copy of the agreement. As we did not have a copy left, we

promised to send him one when we arrived at Frisco, which we did. The wages had not been raised in Portland at that time. We advised Brother Heales to make a stand on pay-day, if they did not receive the scale that had been agreed upon. When pay-day rolled around they were being paid off at the old rate, and refused to take the money. The local managers communicated with headquarters at San Francisco and was told to pay the men as per agreement. Every man who was working for the company was receiving less than \$3 per day before the strike. They were all benefitted at Portland by the settlement. San Francisco, the only place under the sun where a man can wear an overcoat and a straw hat the year round, therefore being a contradiction, received a change of heart. We had left everybody more than pleased on October 6. But there had been an election in the meantime and we, in order to bring President Sabin to the condition where he would talk with us, had had to accept the services of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Crocker, who was running for mayor on the Republican ticket and who owns considerable stock in the telephone company; Governor Pardee, and our labor union Mayor Eugene E. Smitz. Grand President McNulty had written a personal note to Mr. Crocker thanking him for the assistance rendered, and the small politicians, who were trying to curry favor with Mayor Smitz, had got their hammers out and were using every dirty statement they could to blacken our characters, and poor McNulty received the most of the blame. I suppose it was because it was known that he was supposed to leave for Washington, D. C., in a short time; but underneath it all there was a greater reason for the noise. Men who worked for the San Francisco Gas and Electrical Company, the Independent Electrical Company, the A. D. T., the United Railroads, and the department of electricity, had in all those places, with the single exception of the de-

part of electricity, been raised from \$2.50, and in some cases less, to \$3.50 per day, and the hours reduced from 10 hours to 8. They had never received more than straight time for overtime before this, but are now receiving time and a half up till midnight, and double time after midnight, and double time for Sundays and holidays, but wanted to get out of paying their strike assessments, and when they found the political question did not carry them through, came out boldly and said they would organize an independent local. It was after a statement of this sort had been made to Brother Worthington and myself on Market street by one of those gentlemen that I made up my mind that we had to use pressure to save the Brotherhood in San Francisco, and I began to act. As soon as I made up my mind that something should be done, I asked Hardy Worthington to accompany me to the offices of the companies already mentioned. I stated to him at the time that it was necessary to whip the delinquents of the small bosses and that we had to do that through the assistance of the big bosses. We called on the companies mentioned and told them that we wanted to call those fellows in and instruct them to pay up. In one place, the San Francisco District Gas and Electric Company, they told us they did not like to compel men to pay strike assessments, but that they were willing to make them pay their dues. I told them that those men had voted the telephone men out on strikes, and that they should pay for their votes. I will never forget the expression that came on the manager's face when I made that argument. He stopped a while and then said: "I never thought of that; make them pay. They will think before they vote the next time." They then claimed that the assessment was unconstitutional, and one of them appealed to Grand President McNulty, who referred it back to me, and I decided that the convention at Salt Lake City had endorsed every action of the Western Conference, and

every local on strike when they voted to give them \$5,000 to carry on the strike.

During the month of November, while we were waiting for the referendum vote, the executive officers received no pay. My job in the department of electricity was there for me to go to, but it was impossible for me to go there, as I was kept busy running to the telephone company's office. The troubles came thick and fast. According to agreement, men in country gangs were to receive \$2 per day and expenses. Well, the boys went to work, expecting that, when pay-day rolled around, such would be the case, but they were disappointed. They were paid off at the old rate. I went to the office and was told that such was not the case. I cited several cases to prove that such was the case. They brought the books in and found I was right. Then there were several who were receiving less money than the scale called for in the city. There were some who did not go back when the trouble was settled, they not having been in the city. Some of them had just become journeymen and were receiving apprentices' wages. (I told you to watch the report. You will see by glancing back over the report that I stated that when the agreement was entered into that the representatives of the company claimed that they were and had been paying \$2, for two months prior to that, per day and expenses for men in country gangs.) I straightened things out as fast as they were reported to me. Tacoma was bad for some months. I have been both blamed and praised for the way in which I have handled things, and I want to try to explain how I felt in the matter. I read a story that was told by General Grant some time ago, which I think covers my case.

The general stated that when he first came out of West Point he was sent down into Mexico. The war was going on at the time between the Mexican government and ours, and the first time the general, then a second

lieutenant, had had a chance to smell powder came about in this way. He had been sent out with a scouting party. There was another scouting party of the enemy reported to be over a hill, which he and his company were compelled to cross. It being his first time to go up against the real thing, he became very nervous. In fact, he did not know what to do. He did not want to go over the hill for fear he would meet the enemy, and he was afraid to turn back because he feared the world would brand him as a coward. He was between two great fears, and finally the greater one prevailed. He went over the hill and found the enemy had flown. It was the greatest lesson that he had ever learned. He came to the conclusion right there that the other fellow was more badly scared than he was, and never from that on did he consider what the other fellow was doing, but went right along with his own plans and left the other fellow do the worrying.

My position is not just like Grant's, but the two fears were there just the same. I feared that every one might say I was too easy because I did not denounce the telephone company for not living up to their agreement, and I felt if I did kick that I might be asked by the company what I could do about it. And everybody with an ounce of sense in the district knows that we were not in a position to do anything. So I, feeling more afraid of bringing on more trouble than we had than I did of the hammer, kept my temper, and kept going to the office every day with the different complaints until we finally got them straightened out. I will continue my annual report in my next month's report. This month has been taken up in organizing. I have been in San Jose, Gilroy, Castorville, Salinas, Watsonville, Monterey, and am now in Santa Barbara, and all there is to report in a trip of this sort is that I have had heart-to-heart talks with everybody who is working at the business who was and is now in the

Brotherhood, with very good results so far.

Fraternally yours,

M. J. SULLIVAN.

G. V. P. Seventh Dis.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 30, 1904.

DEPOSIT YOUR TRAVELING CARD.

No member shall be permitted to work in the jurisdiction of another local union until he has deposited his traveling card in the local union and received a working card or permit. Section 8, Article 14, Constitution.

This section of our Constitution is a very important one, and should be adhered to strictly at all times. It is repeatedly violated by indiscreet brothers, with the result that we are losing a large number of members each month through it. You may say that such cannot be true, but it is, nevertheless, and all members of our Brotherhood that want to see us come out of this depression in good shape should live up to the law. Just place yourself for a moment in a small local union with a membership of twenty-five members or less. Three or four members are doing all the work that is necessary to keep the local running in proper shape, the rest take no interest in it other than perhaps pay a month's dues now and then through the agitation of the old stand-bys. On a meeting night, instead of opening at the appointed time, an hour passes before enough members to constitute a quorum shows up. Those members that get to the hall early get discouraged, and one by one they stay away, thinking that it is no use to go to the meeting tonight, as it is a question whether enough members will attend to legally hold one.

An effort is made by the faithful few to arouse the stay-at-homes to the importance of their attending the meetings regular. Of course, they all promise to be at the next meeting—they usually make this promise to bring the interview to an end as soon as possible, as they have used every known excuse on previous occasions.

When meeting night comes around they are missing, then the story goes the rounds that Brother So-and-So is going to drop out because there is a new gang of union men in town that refuse to deposit their traveling cards in the local, and that he is not going to pay dues into any organization that cannot enforce its laws. This is a new excuse for them. One by one the luke-warm members take it up until the old warriors can see the finish of the local, unless they can get the traveling brothers to deposit their cards in accordance with the Constitution. They make it their business to call on the brothers and request them to deposit their cards. They usually receive one of the following excuses: "I am coming next meeting night and deposit my card;" "I have been writing after mine for the last month and cannot get any reply;" "I gave Jack two months' dues and told him to have the secretary send my card. I wonder why I don't hear from him."

This is only a few of the many of a like nature. The ultimate result is that the faithful few become disgusted, and the charter is sent to the general office.

Can any one blame them for becoming disheartened when members of an organization banded together for the purpose of bettering their condition will deliberately break the laws of it, even at the expense of disrupting a local union.

It is not the small locals alone that suffer through this unnecessary violation of Section 8, Article 14. Every local, large or small, in whose jurisdiction it is practical, suffer from it more or less.

I hope that every traveling brother who reads this will examine his conscience, and if he is guilty of assisting Mr. Parry, Mr. Citizens' Alliance or Mr. Corporation in this respect, he will at once send for his traveling card, if he has not got it with him, and deposit it at once in the local union in control of the jurisdiction in which he is working.

If you cannot get your traveling card in a reasonable length of time write to me, giving me all details and I will take it up with your local union at once.

F. J. McNULTY.

FROM "OLD CRIP."

It is gratifying to note that there is a general improvement going on in the locals throughout this section of the country. Work generally in the South is rather quiet at the present time. The members of the I. B. E. W. generally are gradually and surely finding out that kindness is one of our strongest points in dealing with non-union men. I am in the "Windy City," accompanied by my wife, and tomorrow will have a final X-Ray examination of my spine, with the hope that I may yet get a successful operation made, and eventually get some relief from this awful misery. With kindest wishes,

I am fraternally.

ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1904.

A WORTHY BROTHER GONE.

On the 11th day of October our brother, J. W. Lindsey, died in the University Hospital of Philadelphia, Pa. Brother Lindsey was known from coast to coast and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico as "Kid" Lindsey. He had been a brother of No. 392, of Troy, since it was organized, and was always a hard and faithful worker for the Brotherhood, and all the brothers who knew him respected and loved him. No needy brother ever asked him for aid but found him willing with a helping hand. Brother Lindsey, at the time of his death, was a cable splicer, and worked for the United States Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Harrisburg, Pa. Brother Lindsey had been a member of the Brotherhood for many years, and one of the first things he thought of was keeping his card good. Any brother

who wishes to know anything further about his death can write to Brother I. S. Scott, recording and press secretary, Local No. 392, Troy, N. Y., 18 Ingalls avenue.

CHARTERS GRANTED IN OCTOBER.

294 Waterville,, Me.
188 Yazoo City, Miss.
255 Hagerstown, Md.
472 Norwalk, Conn.
262 Plainfield, N. J.

M. Lanz & Sons, Pittsburg, Pa., manufacturers of galvanized and plain pole line hardware, have recently completed additions and improvements which enable them to produce pressed steel and malleable iron guy clamps, cross-arm braces, bolts, washers, fetter drive lag screws, pole steps, pole seats, guy rods, rock anchors, thimbles, angle steel cross-arms, etc., in greater quantities and at lower prices than heretofore, at the same time maintaining the high standard of quality for which their product is noted. They do their own galvanizing by the hot process and use prime western spelter only, so that they have no difficulty in guaranteeing their product to stand the most rigid tests. Their factories are located amid the iron and steel mills and their siding connects with all the railroads entering Pittsburg. They have been manufacturing bolts, hinges, etc., for the past forty years; began the manufacture of pole line hardware about fifteen years ago, at which time they erected their galvanizing plant. In addition to the articles mentioned above they are prepared to furnish miscellaneous hardware, covering the other iron and steel articles used in pole line construction. They quote lower prices on specifications, giving quantities, sizes, etc., and they believe it to the advantage of prospective buyers to send them a complete set of blue prints, assuring them that all inquiries and orders will have the most careful and prompt attention.

THE AMAZING GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION.

A few years ago the fruit producers of California, or at any rate in many of the small towns and villages, realized that they were getting little for their crops; they also realized that they were paying far too much for the supplies which they needed to conduct their business and to live. They formed co-operative societies. They banded together to sell their produce as one man; they bought their supplies by the wholesale for themselves.

Last year forty-five societies on the Rochdale co-operative system, and representing societies from Dos Palos, Santa Rosa, Sacramento, Oakland, and so on through all the California centers, did a business amounting to over \$15,000,000. They have formed for themselves a wholesale society in San Francisco.

In the state of Washington there are over twenty-four successful co-operative societies, operating on the same lines, and in such centers as Seattle there are co-operative retail stores with branch establishments in different parts of the city.

In Kansas there are thirty-six successful co-operative stores now in full blast.

In Iowa there are hundreds of co-operative creameries, and attention has been already drawn all over the country to the wonderful achievements of the Rockwell Co-operative Society, formed of farmers, with a membership of a few hundred, at \$10 apiece, which did a business last year of \$300,000, or, as they figure it, both ways, buying and selling, a business of \$600,000, and at a cost of less than one per cent. This society has in fact done \$5,000,000 worth of business in the last four or five years, but it is only in the last year that it has operated a great distributive store.

A western federation of miners has run four quasi-co-operative stores at Cripple Creek, Colo.; the millmen of Monessen, Pa., have started a co-operative store; the Co-operative Cream-

ery Association of Utica, Mich., did a business of 120,000 pounds of butter last year, bringing an average of 23 cents a pound; the labor unions of Denver have organized a co-operative store; the people of Elwood, Ind., have subscribed shares for a co-operative coal company, and have already saved 10 per cent on their coal; Deposit, N. Y., has a co-operative store on the same lines as those of Delphi and Port Jervis. The last named has accumulated and paid in profits \$800,000 in the last twenty-five years; Montana has a co-operative ranch with 600 shareholders scattered all over the United States, and nearly 150 of whom are women; employes of the Chicago & Alton railway have a co-operative society in Bloomington, Ill.; the labor unions of South Omaha, Neb., have established a co-operative store; the Farmers' Supply Company is a new co-operative society of Anita, Ia.; Milwaukee has now a large co-operative department store, and a great co-operative enterprise is spoken of for the establishment of branch co-operative stores in various parts of the country; the employes of the shipyards at Newport News, Va., have started a co-operative store; the miners of Ohio have by unanimous vote decided to open several co-operative stores; Lansing, Mich., has a co-operative association with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Central Pomona Exchange at Syracuse, N. Y., and others at Herkimer, Little Falls and other places are doing well. The Herkimer society was organized twelve years ago with a capital of \$4,000. The stock of goods has been increased each year, and a dividend never lower than 6 per cent has been declared right along, while at the annual meeting last January a dividend of 25 per cent was declared. The sales for the year amounted to \$60,000. The Grangers' Mercantile Association of Little Falls recently declared a dividend of 25 per cent. The railway men at Parsons, Kan., have started a co-operative store; the farmers of Albert Lea,

Minn., now have a co-operative store; the farmers of Manitowoc, Wis., have lately established a co-operative store; the unions of the Black Hills district of South Dakota have started a co-operative store at Lead, S. Da.; Lake Linden Society of Lake Linden, Mich., has just declared its fourth annual dividend of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on purchases and 7 per cent on shares, to be divided among 418 members.

Most of the stores now being established are on the Rochdale system. Membership is obtained by purchase of shares at \$5 or \$10 apiece, which is used as a fund to buy supplies in quantity, and the profits made out of the saving effected by buying in quantity are divided among the members according to the amount they buy.

Many of the societies and organizations are, however, organized on what is known as the civil service plan, so named after the great Civil Service Co-operative Association and the Army and Navy Stores of London. Their object is to sell at cost price as near as possible, and a membership is not always the same as a partnership in the business, which is looked upon more or less as an investment, and which investment receives the profits over and above the cost of running the establishment and the low price charged members for their supplies. There are something like 50,000 societies in America at this time of various kinds. There are 5,000 "co-operative" building and loan associations alone, but these societies are scarcely of the true co-operative kind; there are 400 fraternal co-operative societies, 2,000 mutual fire co-operative societies, 5,000 co-operative creameries and cheese factories, and about 3,000 co-operative telephone companies, the most striking of which is in Michigan, where in one county for \$3 a year the farmers are able to have telephone conversation with all points in their county, and through their own central telephone exchange to all parts of the United States.

Do you read THE WORKER? Why not?

BALANCE WHEEL OF INDUSTRY.

A balance wheel of industry!

What does it mean?

If the business men of this country, by the adoption of some carefully-worked-out, comprehensive plan, large enough and broad enough to cover the nation from end to end, to include every branch of business, could preclude the possibility of the recurrence of periods of financial depression, which are always in the mind as a possible danger to every business man, what would it be worth to this country?

As a cold-blooded business proposition, what would it be worth? There is a problem which every business man can figure out for himself, and it is important enough to merit a very careful and thoughtful calculation to prove its full value.

What is it that causes periods of depression?

Lack of profitable, productive employment for labor is the underlying cause.

Because when labor is unemployed its consuming power ceases.

Where there are a thousand men discharged in this country the loss of the producing and consuming power of those thousand men may not be much felt; but if you make it a hundred thousand it is seriously felt; and every man discharged carries down with him some other man if we begin to go the wrong way.

We are told in the newspapers that the railroads within the last few months have discharged 75,000 men. Why does a railroad company discharge men? Because traffic is slack. Why is traffic slack? Because the manufacturer is not shipping as much from his factory or the farmer is not producing and shipping as much from his farm.

When one industry slackens it is like a row of nine-pins, the first that falls knocks down its neighbor, and so all along the line until you hardly know where it will all end.

I am not necessarily talking with reference to present conditions. Some people are rather pessimistic about present conditions; others optimistic. No man knows exactly what the coming year may bring forth. We may assume that another period of financial depression will not come for a great many years. But it is certain to come at last, under existing conditions, because we have no industrial balance wheel. When we commence to go the wrong way we have nothing to stop the downward trend.

Now what can be done to stop it?

Nothing is necessary in the world to stop a downward trend of industry in this country but some comprehensive machinery through which every man as fast as he gets out of work can be fed back to the land, and planted there, where he will become again a worker in a productive field of industry, and a consumer as well.

That is all there is to it.

Why was it, I ask you, that right in the teeth of the collapse of a local boom, coincident with one of the most disastrous periods of depression that we ever had in this country, Southern California continued to progress right straight along, and the growth of the city of Los Angeles steadily increased and never stopped for a day?

It was because they had built their irrigation works, and water was coming out from the mountains and going into the land and producing crops that they were sending east and selling for cash, and every man in that country had profitable employment and their consuming power, instead of decreasing, went right along increasing from year to year.

You could not stop that sort of prosperity; and those conditions held through the worst period of the collapse of the local real estate "boom" and the general financial depression throughout the country.

Now, suppose that conditions in this country were such that a hundred thousand men were thrown out of employment, and every one of them could be taken, for instance, to the great

state of Montana, which has now a population of only 250,000, yet is as large as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined—as large as the whole empire of Japan, which supports forty million people. Suppose those 100,000 men could be taken to that new state of Montana and there become again steady workers in a great, new field of productive industry, instead of remaining an incubus and a dead weight upon industry, as they must be so long as they are unemployed in any useful occupation—suppose we could get our social machinery so organized as to make such a thing possible, you could not have hard times in this country. Hard times could not exist. It would be impossible; because every man that was out of work here would go there and become again a wealth producer, and his work there would create in turn an increased demand for the product of every manufacturing industry, and in turn would stimulate agriculture in every other settled part of the country.

You would not necessarily have to send all unemployed men to the west to accomplish that result. You could establish a system under which you could create such an industrial balance wheel right at home in the vicinity of any large city.

I came out last night from Chicago across that rich prairie between Chicago and Aurora, and there is land enough between Aurora and the city of Chicago to give every man that ever gets out of employment in Chicago in the next hundred years sufficient land to make him prosperous, make him a producer, make him a buyer of your field and garden seeds, rather than that you should be without a market when hard times come. You may think that I have in mind some scheme of getting land away from somebody who has it now and giving it to somebody else. Nothing of the kind! I believe the most fatally wrong conception of what is necessary to be done in this country is the idea that we must begin at the top and level down; that we have to take something away

from somebody in order to give it to somebody else.

When I hear that theory advanced it always recalls the story told of Baron Rothschild when the insane anarchist went into his office and said: "I am going to kill you unless you give me my share of the world's wealth." "Why, my friend," said the baron, "you need not kill any one to get that; I am perfectly willing to give you that. Now, I will figure it out for you. There are so many people in the world; all the money in the world amounts to so much; your share is so many sous. Here they are!"

That is all there is to that idea! There is nothing in the idea of leveling down. If we are going to level in this country we must begin at the bottom and level up. We must begin with the children, with the boys and girls in the schools, and train them to go straight to the source of all wealth, the land, for their living.

Whenever you have trained the majority of your boys in this country to get their living right straight from the land—now, mind you, when I say that I do not mean being managers of some one else's farm or hiring other men and being their boss—I mean going out and taking ten acres of ground and working it themselves, getting their living right straight out of nature's treasure vault; that is what I mean—when you have trained a majority of your boys in this country and your men out of work to do that—because they can be so trained just as well as not—what will be the situation then?

Why, they will get the land without any trouble. We need never worry about that! Why? Because the value of the land compared with the value of the trained man is comparatively small. Because the value is no longer in the land; it is in the man.—*From an address by George H. Maxwell of The Talisman.*

VIOLENCE CAN NOT WIN.

Under no circumstances should unionists resort to violence to win a

strike. Strikes won in this way are demoralizing defeats in the long run. The progress of the union movement must largely depend upon its ability to keep its head, even when confronted with grave provocation and injustice.

Not only the public, but the intelligent, conservative unionist, is uncompromisingly opposed to violence. The support of both is essential to the success of the trades union movement, and whatever tends to alienate that support is a far worse defeat and has a much greater injurious effect than the loss of any strike, peacefully conducted, that organized labor has ever engaged in. The justice of any cause ceases to claim public sympathy when public rights are invaded and trampled upon.

There are hard and fast rules that public security demands must be lived up to, and one is that the laws must be administered by methods the public sanctions and prescribes. Employers' associations, citizens' alliances, the governor of a state or the President of the United States, a labor organization or a church can not be permitted to take the law into its own hands. Its conduct at all times must be governed by the law and not the law by its conduct.

We are thoroughly cognizant of the fact that the violence charged to labor organizations is invariably as unjustified as a charge holding the church responsible for the violence of the bar-room or charging the boll weevil with the responsibility of the Russian-Japanese war. Nevertheless unionists want to always keep in mind that the local union which resorts to violence to gain its ends is weaving around itself a web that will enmesh and destroy it.—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

'Twere better to send a cheap bouquet
To a living friend, this very day,
Than a bushel of roses, white and red,
To lay on his coffin, after he's dead.

—*L. A. W. Bulletin.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of A. M. Badder kindly write to Geo. W. Hancock, El Paso, Tex.

Will George Ross or William Crosby write to Foxy Grandpa, 265 First street, Detroit, Mich., Local No. 17? C. J. Fox.

If Ernest L. Winkler sees this he will confer a favor by writing to his sister, Emma Winkler, 236 Ansel avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The present address of P. F. Wilson and L. G. Burress. Boys, if you see this write to be at Jackson, Miss., in care of Capitol Light Power Co.
O. E. LOGAN.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Tom Hudson please notify me. Last heard from in Minneapolis, Minn. Chas. Steinback, 1266 South Ninth street, Denver, Col.

If Brother Silas Smith sees this notice, please write me at once, as I have been trying to locate him for three months. GEO. HANCOCK,
313 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Tex.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of R. G. Briant, who was with Claude A. Martin when the latter was killed in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 10th of October, 1904, will notify his father, J. D. Martin, Beaumont, Tex.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Brother Herman Derolph, card No. 16635, will please notify the financial secretary of Local No. 54, Columbus, Ohio, or his mother, Mrs. William Derolph, at Johnstown, Ohio.

LOCAL UNION No. 117.

The truth of the saying that trouble comes in bunches was never more evident than at present at Elgin, Ill., where Local No. 117 has been sailing

along smoothly, with no serious mishaps to its members, until a few weeks ago, when Brother Day Monroe, vice president of our local, in some manner fell 145 feet from a pole while at work for the street car company, and still lingers in the hospital, but with fair chances of recovery. While this mishap was quite fresh in our memory, Brother Charles Westphal, a lineman for the Northwestern Telephone Company, was instantly killed by the snapping off of a guy line, causing the pole he was on to break, throwing him to the ground with great force, the pole falling on him. The local attended the funeral in a body, turning out almost to a man. Trusting that you will find space in THE WORKER for this, I am

Fraternally yours,
JAMES W. BURNS.

Elgin, Ill., Oct. 8, 1904.

LOCAL UNION No. 32.

Brothers, as it is nearly time for another letter I will try and have one for the next issue of THE WORKER.

There is nothing extra doing around these parts. The light company has only three men working and the Bell has about eight or ten, but they are all monthly men, and the opposition has about five, and they are all regular men. The city is building about four miles of line for its water works plant, but has only three linemen, so there is not much use for any brother to come this way looking for work, but if any brother comes this way with a good green card he will be sure of a meal and a night's lodging if he gets in at that time of day.

As this is all I can think of this time I will bring this to a close.

Fraternally yours,
L. ROEBUCK,
Press Secretary.

Lima, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1904.

Lexington, Ga., girls have formed an anti-kissing club, and almost all the girls in the town have joined. Will southern gallants take a dare like this?

WASHINGTON GETS ST. LOUIS TURBINE.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company announced today that the last step had been accomplished toward securing adequate power for its many interests. Negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of the new electric generating machine called the Curtis Steam Turbine which has been on exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition.

There has been the keenest competition from all sections of the country and indeed from all over the world to secure the turbine. One representative of an electric company in Melbourne, Australia, was particularly active in the bidding.

The machine has been an object of great interest to the visitors. There is none of the noise and jarring about it characteristic of the old style generators. In fact, when it is hooded, it is possible to place one's hand on it while it is running full speed, and be uncertain whether it is in motion. Several visiting electrical engineers at the Fair were deceived by the absence of noise and vibration into the belief that the machine was not running.

A sister turbine to the one just purchased has been in operation at the Potomac Electric Power Plant, of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, about two months. It was installed at a total cost of about \$250,000, which the officials of the company felt justified in expending because of its advantages over the old styles of generators. It has been demonstrated that the turbine develops between 30 and 35 per cent more power than the ordinary engine and generator, and occupies about a fourth of the space.

Since the General Electric Company first placed their machine on exhibition, the officers of the local company have kept their eyes on it with the thought of purchasing it. Orders for turbines have poured into the offices of the company manufacturing them so that, to take their turn, the Wash-

ington company might have been obliged to wait a very long time. It therefore became advisable to get an option on the one already set up.

"Whether one of Great Britain's warships is in the Pacific or the Mediterranean, the British admiralty can communicate with it any moment."

This statement was made today by Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, who is here as a guest of the Italian embassy, and who was entertained at luncheon by President Roosevelt on Saturday.

"Naturally," continued Marconi, "there is a great excitement at the present time in Great Britain over the action of the Russian Baltic fleet in firing on the Hull fishermen. If it should become necessary for any reason for the British government to send orders on this subject to Gibraltar or to the British fleet at Venice, they would go by wireless, because that method under our improved system is so much faster and surer than any other.

"Eighty of the British warships, including all of the principal vessels of the home, the Mediterranean, and the channel fleets are equipped with my long distance wireless apparatus. No matter where these vessels may be, they are constantly within reach of the British admiralty. The British government is installing the system as rapidly as possible on all of its vessels. A long distance wireless communication between England and her most important fortress, Gibraltar, has been in uninterrupted service for many months, despite the fact that besides crossing the English channel the messages traverse a thousand miles of Spanish territory.

"One of the most interesting recent developments in the wireless field," continued the distinguished inventor, "is its application to the production of newspapers on board ship. This has been put on a practical working basis and there are now four ships upon which the daily bulletins are issued. These are the Campania, the Lucania, the Umbria, and the Etruria.

Passengers desiring to subscribe do so at the beginning of the voyage, the cost being 25 cents for the trip. The papers are distributed to the various cabins at 8 o'clock each morning, and you may be sure they are very eagerly read. Each issue contains bulletins from both sides of the Atlantic on the most important and interesting news of the day.

"I am now on my trip up to Cape Breton, from which point I hope within a very few months to put into operation a trans-Atlantic commercial wireless service communicating with my station at Poldhu, Cornwall. When I get back to Europe, I will have to superintend the installation of the station for which the Italian government has appropriated \$200,000, and by means of which it is intended to communicate with some point in both North and South America. So you see the practical commercial application is being rapidly developed."

A BIG CONCERN.

After visiting the establishment of the Cronk and Carrier Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y., we were surprised at the magnitude of their business, as we find they are making a very complete line of linemen's and electricians' tools, including two styles of linemen's pliers, as well as insulated pliers, three styles of diagonal pliers, long-reach side cutting pliers, wire splicing clamps, and the celebrated Sure Grip linemen's climbers. These people make a great stress on the quality of their goods, and we find any goods marked with their brand are of the highest quality. They guarantee all their goods equal to any and superior to most makes. The largely increased volume of their business is evidence of the satisfaction their tools are giving. Although their goods are of the highest quality, their prices are not of the fancy sort. They do not ask the consumer to pay a big royalty for the good reputation which they have.

NOTICE.

Locals are requested not to accept traveling card No. 62253, as the party carrying same, L. C. Wilder, must settle with Local No. 31, Duluth, Minn. If presented, take it up and send to the general office.

LOCAL UNION No. 57.

Local No. 57 is working hard on delinquent members and has every prospect of making this a strictly card town. We are also working on a proposition to make the Bell job a closed shop until May 1, 1905, but before any members think of coming this way they had better write me and I can let them know the conditions and prospects.

Brother Gus Cunningham was killed on 2,000 at Sacramento, Cal., last Saturday. He was a member of Local No. 57, and had only worked one and one-half days at the time of the accident.

Brothers C. V. Johnson and R. Stevenson are on the sick list, but recovering.

Lodge attendance is large and very good meetings held.

Fraternally yours,

B. B. FLACK, P. S.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 27, 1904.

Brother Harry Coss has come to an understanding with Local No. 57 and is working under our permit.

B. B. FLACK, P. S.

LOCAL UNION No. 1.

There are a number of brothers who are now in debt to Local No. 1, and a number of the members of said local have advanced money to some of them. If they don't make some demonstration very soon a list will be made and proceedings started. A word to the wise.

W. S. PEEBLES,

Financial Secretary, Local No. 1.

The man with a future should beware of the woman with a past.

ALL SORTS.

Love is a disease, says a psychiatrist. Yes, heart disease, though seldom fatal.

* * *

Even the man who saves up for a rainy day has sometimes to borrow an umbrella.

* * *

Dignity that is affected should be put on like face powder—a little of it goes a long ways.

* * *

The woman who is always complaining of a cheerless life generally lives a broomless one.

* * *

A Scranton, Pa., woman is suing the estate of a man who had promised to marry her. Carnegie has said that no man should die rich. No, not in a case of this kind.

* * *

A Philadelphia girl married a man because her mother wanted her to. After a few days she left him because she wanted to. Good! Both women had their way.

* * *

Tickling parties are said to be the latest thing resorted to by Newport's swell set to drive off ennui. Tickling parties are all right, but be sure you tickle the right party.

* * *

Let a woman of the kind known as a "loolapoloosa" enter a railroad coach at the front end and take a seat at the other, and every man passenger wishes his seat looked the other way.

* * *

Holyoke wives have organized to teach their husbands their proper places. Now that these wives have formed a club for this purpose, the husbands would do well to have a club—that is, each of them.

* * *

Now the doctors warn the women that the "straight front" is dangerous to health. Pretty near time that the doctors learned that women don't

dress for health. The human form divine is scarcely divine when woman sets about to improve it.

* * *

A recent dispatch from Berlin stated that Emperor William laid aside his dignity to take a hand in coaching the new ballet at the Royal Opera House. A most versatile fellow is the German emperor, but we always thought that whatever terpsichorean skill he might have would show itself sooner or later in a war dance.

* * *

A Brooklyn man lives entirely upon a grass diet and may be seen any day browsing in the meadows of Prospect Park. Strange, isn't it, that workingmen should complain that they cannot live on the wages paid them, when every city has its parks and outskirts where a hungry man can get down on all fours and eat without money or price.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

Little blind Cupid has gotten his work well on one of our members, Brother Charles Moore, for he was married last week in Santa Barbara to Miss Edna Coleman. The bride is an accomplished young lady, and from one of the best families in the little southern city. Any electrical workers who have visited the coast have surely met the good-natured and generous Charley Moore, and all will join in wishing him a happy voyage through life. Ed. Kitchen acted as best man.

Work is progressing well with the new interurban railroad, and none but green card men are employed. It will take quite a while to complete the rest of the work. It is rumored that as soon as this line is finished, actual construction will commence on several other systems, one to Berryessa and the other to the observatory on Mount Hamilton. This latter will be about twenty-five or thirty miles long. It is understood that the capital for the same has already been subscribed.

The U. G. and E. are doing little but repair and installation work. Brother Nick Cooper, who has been visiting the east, has returned, and estimates will now be prepared for the construction of the new Redwood City lead.

Inside work is a little slack at present, but is expected to pick up after election. All the inside men are now employed, and there may be room for a couple more shortly.

Brother Sullivan was a visitor to the local a week ago, and gave the boys a talk on up-to-date unionism. As a result, it was moved and carried that we meet every Tuesday instead of every other Tuesday.

CHAS. H. HARRISON.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 24, 1904.

FROM "OLD WAR HORSE."

We are still doing business in the same old place, but would not advise any brother to come this way at present, as there is nothing doing in line work, and the C. & P. Telephone Company has been laying off some men. All brothers that have dropped off here of late have had to keep going on through. If this comes to the eye of James X. Q. Y. Z. Broderick or James Wolfenden, drop me a line, as I would like to hear from you. Best wishes to the Brotherhood. I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

OLD WAR HORSE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1904.

FROM ELKHARDT, IND.

As I have been elected P. S. of this local, I will try and let you all know what is going on around here. The Central Union Telephone Co. has just started to rebuild here and the chances are all right for good card men, but no other need apply. The Light has about finished here, for they are laying off men every Saturday. But I would like to say that all the floaters that worked on this job were all o. k. We had some good meetings and every one attended. I would like to say for the good of Brother Will

Calister that when south for his health whoever meets him will give him a hearty hand, for he is certainly a good fellow and up to date. Also welcome Brother Butch First and Brother J. S. Green, as they are in the south. If this letter should happen to catch the eye of Brother Jack Morrison, of Ispeming, Mich., I would like to hear from him, by general delivery.

Fraternally yours,

BOB GIRARD, P. S.

Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 27, 1904.

BUTTERMILK.

Some people long for lemonade,

And some for fancy drinks,

And some for soda—with the aid

Of sundry wicked winks.

But, when the sun is fierce and high,

'Tis then my fancies turn

To buttermilk—'tis then I sigh

For nectar from the churn.

Somewhere on earth there still must be

A "spring house" deep and low,

Half hid beneath a willow tree,

Whose boughs sweep to and fro,

And whisper to the rills that gush

Between the roots and turn

To loiter in the shadowed hush

Where stands the sweating churn.

A dipper hangs upon the wall,

To rob that soothing hoard—

But better, better yet than all,

Perhaps there is a gourd!

No votary has ever poured

Libations from an urn

Like buttermilk held in a gourd,

Raised from the roomy churn!

Ah, can there be a finer thing?

It's sweet as honey dew.

The water rippling from the spring

Is laughing back at you,

While merrily it drips and drips

Through watercress and fern,

You taste the tang upon your lips

Of nectar from the churn.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY FOR OCTOBER.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
	158 40	8 00	.....	.....	166 40	108	18 60	6 00	.....	.....	24 60
	18 90	.....	.....	.....	18 90	109	10 20	2 00	1 00	.....	13 20
	20	.....	1 00	.....	1 20	110	18 60	30 00	.....	.....	48 60
6	145 30	.....	2 00	.....	147 30	111	11 70	.....	.....	.....	11 70
7	44 70	2 00	2 00	3 00	51 70	112	30 30	8 00	2 00	.....	40 30
8	9 30	.....	25	.....	9 55	114	12 60	.....	.....	.....	12 60
10	83 40	.....	3 00	.....	8 60	116	30 30	14 00	.....	.....	44 30
12	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30	117	.....	6 00	.....	.....	6 00
13	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	118	9 00	4 00	.....	.....	13 00
15	14 40	4 00	50	.....	18 90	119	2 70	.....	10 40	.....	13 10
16	14 10	4 00	.....	.....	18 10	121	30 60	4 00	.....	.....	34 60
17	58 20	4 00	.....	.....	62 20	122	7 80	2 00	.....	.....	8 80
20	53 70	8 00	50	.....	62 20	123	3 90	.....	2 00	.....	5 90
21	55 10	10 00	1 50	.....	66 50	124	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50
22	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80	125	41 70	10 00	50	75	52 95
23	48 90	.....	.....	.....	48 90	126	.....	.....	3 00	1 00	4 00
24	48 60	1 00	.....	.....	58 60	130	.....	.....	.....	1 50	1 50
25	10 20	2 00	2 50	.....	14 70	131	6 00	.....	75	.....	6 75
26	39 60	.....	.....	.....	39 60	132	25 10	6 00	1 75	.....	32 85
27	36 60	12 00	.....	.....	48 60	133	43 50	.....	50	.....	44 00
28	73 50	8 00	05	.....	81 55	134	557 70	40 00	.....	.....	597 70
30	20 70	2 00	1 25	.....	23 95	135	12 90	.....	.....	.....	12 90
31	16 50	2 00	.....	.....	18 50	136	8 10	4 00	5 00	.....	17 10
32	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00	138	9 60	.....	.....	.....	9 60
33	15 60	.....	.....	.....	15 60	139	14 10	.....	2 00	.....	16 10
34	13 20	.....	.....	.....	13 20	140	27 40	.....	.....	.....	27 40
35	9 60	.....	.....	.....	9 60	141	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80
38	42 60	.....	.....	.....	42 60	142	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20
39	48 30	6 00	.....	.....	54 30	143	19 20	2 00	.....	.....	21 20
40	15 60	.....	25	.....	15 85	147	15 90	.....	.....	.....	15 90
41	75 30	2 00	.....	1 00	78 30	148	33 60	.....	21 60	.....	55 20
42	16 80	8 00	25	.....	25 05	149	17 10	.....	25	.....	17 35
44	27 90	2 00	.....	.....	29 90	150	12 60	2 00	.....	.....	14 60
45	32 40	10 00	1 00	.....	43 40	151	110 70	18 00	.....	.....	128 70
46	620	2 00	1 00	.....	9 20	154	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60
47	21 60	6 00	.....	.....	27 60	155	10 80	.....	1 50	.....	12 30
48	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	156	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00
49	21 60	.....	75	.....	22 35	157	7 80	2 00	2 00	.....	11 80
50	15 60	.....	25	.....	15 85	159	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50
51	6 60	.....	1 25	.....	7 85	160	13 20	2 00	1 10	.....	16 30
52	32 70	.....	.....	.....	32 70	162	20 70	2 00	.....	.....	22 70
53	10 20	.....	.....	.....	10 20	165	.....	.....	1 25	2 25	3 50
54	.....	.....	1 25	.....	1 25	167	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
55	35 40	4 00	.....	.....	39 40	169	27 60	12 00	4 50	.....	44 10
56	27 00	.....	25	75	28 00	170	24 00	2 00	.....	.....	26 00
57	65 70	8 00	1 00	.....	74 70	171	20 10	10 00	.....	.....	30 10
58	10 26	2 00	2 00	.....	14 20	173	5 70	.....	.....	.....	5 70
60	13 20	.....	.....	.....	13 20	176	18 00	.....	.....	.....	18 00
61	59 80	14 00	.....	.....	73 80	177	8 60	4 00	75	.....	13 35
62	15 30	2 00	.....	.....	17 30	178	20 70	.....	.....	.....	20 70
65	23 40	.....	.....	.....	23 40	180	11 10	.....	.....	.....	11 10
66	24 60	.....	.....	.....	24 60	181	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00
67	6 80	2 00	.....	.....	8 80	183	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90
68	31 50	2 00	.....	.....	33 50	184	6 00	4 00	1 25	.....	11 25
71	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30	187	14 10	.....	1 00	.....	15 10
72	8 70	.....	50	.....	9 20	188	21 60	7 00	.....	.....	28 60
73	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	191	8 10	.....	3 00	.....	11 10
75	20 10	.....	.....	.....	20 10	192	8 90	.....	.....	.....	8 90
77	45 30	12 00	.....	.....	57 30	193	34 20	2 00	.....	.....	36 20
78	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40	195	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50
79	.....	.....	7 00	.....	7 00	197	5 70	2 00	.....	.....	7 70
81	28 50	2 00	.....	.....	30 50	199	19 80	.....	.....	.....	19 80
82	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	200	17 10	.....	1 00	.....	18 10
83	15 30	.....	.....	.....	15 30	201	8 70	.....	.....	.....	8 70
84	8 70	6 00	.....	.....	14 70	202	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00
85	.....	.....	15 25	.....	15 25	204	4 80	.....	1 60	.....	6 40
86	19 80	4 00	1 25	.....	25 05	205	31 80	2 00	25	.....	34 05
87	19 50	6 00	.....	.....	25 50	207	8 70	.....	25	.....	8 95
88	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	208	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00
89	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20	209	10 50	.....	50	.....	11 00
90	17 40	.....	.....	.....	17 40	210	25 80	.....	.....	.....	25 80
91	11 70	2 00	.....	.....	13 70	211	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60
93	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30	212	49 20	6 00	.....	.....	55 20
94	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	213	22 20	.....	.....	.....	22 20
95	10 50	.....	65	.....	11 15	214	11 40	2 00	.....	.....	13 40
96	18 60	.....	.....	.....	18 60	215	.....	.....	2 50	.....	2 50
97	5 10	.....	.....	1 50	6 60	216	5 10	.....	1 00	.....	6 10
98	43 80	.....	1 50	.....	45 30	217	37 50	.....	.....	.....	37 50
99	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	218	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
100	.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	219	7 20	.....	.....	.....	7 20
103	190 00	32 00	3 00	.....	225 00	220	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
104	78 60	7 00	.....	.....	85 60	221	17 70	2 00	50	.....	20 20
105	10 80	6 00	.....	.....	16 80	224	19 20	.....	.....	.....	19 20
106	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30						

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
225	12 30	12 30	356	96 00	2 00	1 00	99 00
226	1 50	1 50	357	3 00	10	3 10
227	10 50	1 75	12 25	358	4 50	4 50
229	12 30	50	12 80	363	9 00	9 00
230	10 20	10 20	365	3 00	6 00	1 50	10 50
233	8 70	8 70	366	16 20	1 50	17 70
234	24 30	24 30	367	25 50	4 00	1 00	30 50
235	29 10	8 00	1 45	38 55	368	9 60	4 00	13 60
238	5 10	5 10	369	25	25
239	7 80	7 80	370	2 40	2 40
240	2 00	2 00	372	17 10	17 10
241	6 30	6 30	374	7 80	1 00	8 80
243	6 90	50	7 40	375	2 70	2 00	4 70
245	30 00	50	75	31 25	376	151 80	26 00	1 25	179 05
246	12 90	4 00	16 90	377	3 30	6 25	9 55
247	74 70	26 00	1 00	101 70	378	3 60	3 60
248	12 00	12 00	379	14 10	4 00	18 10
250	23 40	6 00	29 40	382	1 50	1 50
251	6 60	4 00	10 60	383	6 00	6 00
252	13 20	13 20	384	2 70	8 00	75	11 45
255	11 10	7 00	18 10	385	16 50	16 50
256	11 10	6 00	17 10	387	9 00	1 50	10 50
257	1 00	10 00	11 00	392	29 10	4 00	33 10
259	4 80	75	5 55	393	13 50	13 50
261	7 50	50	8 00	396	23 40	23 40
264	9 90	9 90	397	1 80	6 00	7 80
265	53 40	8 00	61 40	398	11 70	11 70
266	8 49	2 00	10 30	402	15 30	90	16 20
268	10 80	2 00	12 80	409	6 00	6 00
270	100 80	72 00	172 80	410	7 20	7 20
274	4 20	50	4 70	411	5 10	5 10
277	4 50	4 50	414	50	50
278	5 40	5 40	416	1 50	50	2 00
279	4 20	4 20	418	1 20	1 20
280	8 40	75	9 15	421	5 10	2 00	7 10
281	44 70	2 00	46 70	423	6 90	2 00	8 90
283	39 60	2 00	4 50	46 10	424	19 50	75	20 25
284	24 00	50	24 50	426	11 70	1 00	2 25	14 95
286	4 20	50	4 70	427	4 80	2 00	6 80
287	10 20	75	10 95	429	6 00	6 00
289	4 20	13 00	17 20	430	4				

Fraternally submitted,
H. W. SHERMAN,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
EXPENSES.		EXPENSES.	
Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges.....	\$40 41	F. J. Sweek, salary, October.....	125 00
Whitehead & Hoag Co., charms.....	30 01	E. T. Mallory, " ".....	125 00
Sudwarth Printing Co., printing general office supplies.....	124 00	E. P. Allman, " ".....	125 00
Sudwarth Printing Co., printing for Local Unions.....	231 40	D. Smith, " ".....	125 00
Sudwarth Printing Co., printing Electrical Worker.....	793 32	F. L. Witters, " ".....	125 00
F. L. Witters, September expenses.....	70 55	J. P. Conner, " ".....	125 00
J. P. Conner, " ".....	17 55	M. J. Sullivan, " ".....	125 00
E. T. Mallory, " ".....	89 03	M. K. Clinton, " 5 weeks.....	100 00
F. J. Sweek, " ".....	59 06	F. F. Brown, " October.....	65 00
D. Smith, " ".....	86 25	B. B. Goebel, " ".....	60 00
E. P. Allman, " ".....	85 30	B. H. Goldsmith, " ".....	60 00
M. J. Sullivan, " ".....	12 05	A. E. Malone, " 5 weeks.....	50 00
F. J. McNulty, " ".....	86 93	R. Kerns, " ".....	60 50
J. Morrison, commission on adv.....	361 66	Rent.....	30 00
F. J. Sweek, loan to No. 3, N. Y.....	10,000 00	Janitor.....	3 00
Death Claim 463, W. L. Otes, L. U. 31.....	100 00	Mailing Worker.....	40 00
464, R. J. Robertson, L. U. 385.....	100 00	Elliott Co., stencils.....	5 49
465, Jas. Conroy, L. U. 191.....	100 00	H. E. Wilkens Printing Co., printing due stamps.....	17 50
466, J. W. Lindsay, L. U. 392.....	100 00	Office supplies.....	3 95
497, Thos. O'Rourke, L. U. 61.....	100 00	Express.....	11 68
468, L. A. Kundert, L. U. 199.....	100 00	Postage.....	83 58
469, J. A. Shimp, L. U. 118.....	100 00	Telegrams.....	9 51
470, J. Callaghan, L. U. 39.....	100 00	Telephone.....	6 65
471, J. L. McKenzie, L. U. 76.....	100 00	E. Morrison, office supplies.....	10 95
472, A. L. Cunningham, L. U. 57.....	100 00		\$15,129 58
473, Albert Cain, L. U. 288.....	100 00	RECAPITULATION.	
W. R. Whyte, reporting trial at San Francisco.....	82 25	Amount on hand October 1, 1904.....	32,688 72
G. G. Hamner, safe.....	35 00	Receipts for October.....	7,227 27
F. J. McNulty, salary, October.....	166 00		39,915 99
H. W. Sherman.....	166 00	Expenses for October.....	15,129 58
		Amount on hand November 1, 1904.....	24,786 41

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHERHAN,
Grand Treasurer.VOTE ON SPECIAL CONVENTION.
FOR CONVENTION.

Local 370	Local 207	Local 469	Local 243	Local 55	Local 134	Local 296	Local 429
91	147	308	356	324	317	159	130
45	60	178	326	350	194	44	253
106	7	57	298	90	32	86	193
355	204	339	270	5	29	37	40
436	367	125	377	15	286	84	109
318	97	187	14	155	302	58	279
208	262	162	24	139	443	1	258
210	422	54	233	158	141	179	307
284	335	93	78	121			
							Total 77

AGAINST CONVENTION.

Local 217	Local 379	Local 138	Local 99	Local 459	Local 411	Local 247	Local 17
465	409	222	201	190	9	94	274
161	299	363	432	171	61	153	69
245	421	230	231	197	393	467	80
149	96	112	229	116	256	354	3
265	83	278	446	345	8	191	77
75	36	10	163	225	283	267	250
237	52	98	148	102	68	53	200
118	38	132	424	428	316	47	180
2	100	235	398	183	399	26	50
6	12	343	300	28	288	431	21
177	114	464	211	195	174	41	392
108	31	184	352	259	135	281	214
178	51	81	122	133	72	209	369
16	19	56	128	291	254	65	257
151	27	23	227	39	104	4	427
205	115	319	213	79			
							Total 133

Nov 1904

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HARTFORD, CONN.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS.

TAKE NOTICE.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

a Mixed.	b Linemen.	c Inside Men.
d Trimmers.	e Cranemen.	f Cable Splicers.
g Switch-board Men.		h Shopmen.

c No. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, H. J. Parks, 1028 Franklin avenue; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5944 Theodocia avenue; financial secretary, W. S. Peebles, 1028 Franklin avenue.

b No. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Saturday at Linemen's Hall, S. E. corner Seventeenth and Wash streets. President, Jas. Noonan, 528 S. Ewing avenue; recording secretary, Jas. Norton, 1549 Papin street; financial secretary, Jno. Kline, S. E. corner Seventeenth and Wash streets.

c No. 3, NEW YORK.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, J. F. Bergen, 106 Concord street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, P. McNally, 2173 Third avenue; financial secretary, W. A. Hogan, 145 East Fifty-third street, New York City.

b No. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carrmen's Hall, 1019 Canal street. President, James E. Bown, 317 Meyram ave.; recording secretary, S. R. Scheirer, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, H. W. Oakland, 302 Grant street.

c No. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, James E. Bown, 302 Coltart square; recording secretary, S. R. Scheirer, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, J. W. Considine, 302 Grant st.

c No. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Wednesday night in Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, J. A. DeVeemon, 1029 Mission street; recording secretary, W. H. McConnell, 35 Eddy street; financial secretary, A. H. Barnes, 3436 Sixteenth street.

a No. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, J. J. Maloney, 333 Franklin street; recording secretary, Geo. D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street; financial secretary, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street.

c No. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, J. W. Strub, 1220 Baker street; recording secretary, Jos. A. Christ, 2521 Locust street; financial secretary, M. C. Luttenberger, 423 Floyd avenue.

b No. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Saturday night, 8 p.m., at Sam Jack's Hall, No. 7, 83 East Madison street. President, H. Cullen, 80 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, J. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, C. M. Paulson, 33 North Lincoln street.

a No. 10, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, Alex. Cory, 902 Virginia avenue; recording secretary, H. Garbutt, 409 E. New York street; financial secretary, S. B. French, 136 W. New York street.

a No. 11, WATERBURY, CONN.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schlitz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horgan, New street; recording secretary, M. J. Quinlan, 31 Welton street; financial secretary, C. H. Little, 347 West Main street.

a No. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Sixth and Main

streets. President, Taylor Chun, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, A. E. Hoes, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, Joseph E. Marrior, P. O. Box 70.

a No. 13, EL PASO, TEX.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, H. W. Hayes, P. O. Box 620; financial secretary, E. Porch, P. O. Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620.

b No. 14, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, A. Nicoll, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, C. O. Skinner, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

a No. 15, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets every Thursday of each month at 331 Palisade avenue, near Elevated R. R. President, Fred Best, 1310 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, A. J. Webber, 151 Monticello avenue, Jersey City; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fifth and Locust streets. President, E. E. Hoskinson, 925 East Indiana street; recording secretary, Roy Hoskinson, 925 East Indiana street; financial secretary, Dick Fisher, 204 Clark street.

b No. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street; recording secretary, George Burns, 349 Magnolia avenue; financial secretary, F. W. Stubenroll, 735 Sixth street.

c No. 18, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Monday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Chas. McCallum, care Union Depot Signal Tower; recording secretary, Chas. M. Caldwell, 520 E. 11th street; financial secretary, Neil Callahan, 1333 Grand avenue, care E. W. Hall.

a No. 19, ATCHISON, KANS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., at Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, W. H. Coleman, 723 R street; recording secretary, Harry Baldwin, care M. & K. Telephone Company; financial secretary, E. J. Morris, care Street Railway Company.

b No. 20, NEW YORK CITY.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, T. J. Convery, 193 Bowery; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 193 Bowery; financial secretary, P. McLaughlin, 149 N. Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

b No. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets. President, Thomas Powers, 906 Markoe street; recording secretary, H. C. McClenahan, 509 Race street; financial secretary, Jos. Colbert, 2511 Ridge avenue.

c No. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, F. T. Manahan, 2608 Harney street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 Nineteenth street; financial secretary, James Corr, 4760 N. Twenty-fourth street.

a No. 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

b No. 24, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 268 S. Washington avenue. President, G. T. Raymond, 1000 Thirteenth avenue, south; recording secretary, Chas. H. Coar, 2520 Twenty-sixth avenue, south; financial secretary, J. J. Reynolds, 216 Fourth avenue, south.

a No. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at C. L. U. Hall, 626 1/2 Wabash avenue. President, A. R. Markle, 1027 Seventh avenue; recording secretary, C. Shoaf, Citizens' Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth st.

c No. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Thursday at Building Trades Hall, corner Sixth and G streets, N. W. President, Chris. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. W.; recording secretary, Geo. A. Neal, 245 N. Capitol street; financial secretary, Ed. Nothnagel, Room No. 2, Building Trades Hall.

b No. 27, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, A. J. Walker, 657 Fayette street, west; recording secretary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

c No. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 343 No. Calvert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, W. S. Durben, Park Heights avenue, Station E; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

a No. 29, TRENTON, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribsom building, corner Broad and Front streets. President, P. S. Fleisher, 18-20 S. Stockton street; recording secretary, Wm. M. J. Wood, 60 W. End avenue, Trenton, N. J.; financial secretary, J. M. Cleary, 711 S. Clinton, ave.

b No. 30, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Wm. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

a No. 31, DULUTH, MINN.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursday of each month, at Bricklayers' Hall, Axa building, 221 West Superior street. President, Wm. Murnian, 229 Fifty-fourth avenue, west; recording secretary, H. J. Gibbs, 1029 W. 1st street; financial secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 8th avenue W.

a No. 32, LIMA, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, 219½ South Main street. President, Harry Davidson, 321 McPherson avenue; recording secretary, Charles L. Stout, 854 E. North street; financial secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 727 Holly street.

a No. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.—Meets every two weeks on Wednesday evening, at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Washington street and Apple alley. President, F. L. Runkle, 359 Cunningham avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Bryan, 174 East Long avenue; financial secretary, F. L. Truby, rear 124 Neshannock avenue.

b No. 34, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; recording secretary, Frank Mattlin, 400 North Adams street; financial secretary, L. T. Henry, 319 Main street.

a No. 35, MASSILLON, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymond's block. President, F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

b No. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday night at Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. President, John Richards, 725 L street; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2530 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth st.

b No. 37, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Friday at Union Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, Andy Anderson, No. 4 Hunterford street; recording secretary, James McDonald, 64 Grove street; financial secretary, Dan Murphy, 34 Russell street.

c No. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 223 Champlain street. President, S. W. Bell, 1207 Pearl street; recording secretary, E. B. Horne, 19 Wilson place; financial secretary, W. C. Harrington, 1418 Rhodes avenue.

a No. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, J. R. Thomas, 32 Hazard street; recording secretary, G. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, R. Gray, 83 Prospect street.

a No. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, Eighth and Locust streets. President, W. E. Smith, 617 Main street; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 429 Francis street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

c No. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Ellicott and Huron streets. President, Geo. C. King, 179 Waverly street; recording secretary, Eldred V. Souter, 243 Maryland street; financial secretary, Jos. S. Childs, 596 Williams street.

b No. 42, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, A. Durr, 8 Louise street; recording secretary, L. A. Pryne, 216 Bleecker street; financial secretary, W. J. Root, 272 Seymour avenue.

c No. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets Fridays (every Friday in the month) at Bartenders' Hall, Empire building, West Genesee street. President, Frank Andrews, 308 Hickory street; recording secretary, Frank Wallace, 620 South Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 105 Belmont street.

a No. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, J. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, L. H. Kelly, 33 Lyndhurst street.

b No. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Saturday at Schwartz' Labor Hall, Washington and Goodell streets. President, James Steves, 202 Mulberry street; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond place; financial secretary, Jas. M. Rimmer, 39 Pine street.

f No. 46, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at corner Fayette street and Park avenue. President, W. W. Moat, 941 W. Lexington street; recording secretary, R. J. Stewart, 3357 Beech avenue; financial secretary, S. E. Herr, 1408 Whitelock street.

a No. 47, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at B. T. C. Hall, over 412 and 414 Douglas street. President, M. J. Nelson, 1123 West Third street; recording secretary, F. P. O'Brien, 422 Pearl street; financial secretary, R. E. Perrin, 213 Tenth street.

a No. 48, RICHMOND, VA.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights, 8 p. m., at Elletts' Hall, Fifth and Marshall streets. President, S. J. Johnston, 1915 West Main street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hamilton, 812 Brooks avenue.

d No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sam T. Jack's Hall, 83 E. Madison street. President, Alex. McGregor, 1307 Tripp avenue; recording secretary, Conrad Cornell, 956 Lincoln avenue; financial secretary, J. C. Jansen, 5841 Shields avenue.

a No. 50, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antlers' Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, A. G. Ward, Belleville, Ill.; financial secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 220 N. Illinois street.

a No. 51, ESTACION, MONCLOVA, COAHUILA, MEX.—Meets fourth Sunday in every month at Council Hall, Monclova, Coah., Mex. President, J. F. Wellage, C. P. Diaz, Coah., Mex.; recording secretary, William Dukes, Jara, Coah., Mex.; financial secretary, Frank Wallace, Box 11, Estacion, Monclova, Mex.

c No. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, E. Johnson, 308 S. Orange avenue, Vailsburg, N. J.; recording secretary, George G. Williams, 41 Wainright street; financial secretary, E. J. Beaty, 304 S. Ninth street.

a No. 53, HARRISBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday at Holtsman's Cigar Store, 315 Market street. President, H. H. Danner, Lemoyne, Camb. Co.; recording secretary, C. S. Ebersole, 133 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, C. A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

b No. 54, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 at Lazarus building, corner Town and High streets. President, K. C. Taylor, 37 East Third avenue; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2493 Medary avenue.

a No. 55, DES MOINES, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall, Seventh and

- Locust streets. President, Jas. Fitzgerald, 1924 Leyner street; recording secretary, F. A. Wallace, 1108 W. Twelfth street; financial secretary Charles Laffin, Thirty-ninth and Woodland streets.
- a No. 56, ERIE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Metcalf's Hall, 724 State street. President, Nat. Barton, 1109 Myrtle street; recording secretary, Ed. Semmence, 711 W. Eighth street; financial secretary, H. Garvin, 1015 Plum street.
- b No. 57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West First street, south. President, Chas. Reed, Box 402; recording secretary, C. D. Bowman, Box 402; financial secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402.
- a No. 58, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President, C. J. Queckenbush, 619 Fourth street; recording secretary, D. M. Ashmore, 708 Division street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 929 Fairfield ave.
- c No. 59, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Saturday night at Weldons' Hall, Eleventh and Chestnut streets. President, Hy Kundert, 3440 California avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Quirk, 2330 Division street; financial secretary, C. M. Hardy, 1812 Ohio avenue.
- a No. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, Alamo street. President, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Prince street; recording secretary, W. B. Freeman, 119 Van Buren street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubbock street.
- b No. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at 23-110 West Second street. President, B. M. Boydston, 500 E. Ninth street; recording secretary, H. Warner, 135 South Main street; financial secretary, C. P. Lofthouse, 746 San Julian street.
- a No. 62, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street; recording secretary, M. A. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, W. H. Neuman, 918 North avenue.
- a No. 63, WARREN, PA.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of H. Hall, Second street. President, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, Otto Bartsels, East Water street; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.
- c No. 64, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night at Finn Hall, Public Square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant street; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 736 Crossman avenue.
- a No. 65, BUTTE, MONT.—Meets first and third Fridays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, L. E. Woodworth, P. O. Box 846; recording and financial secretary, Wm. Enders, P. O. Box 846.
- a No. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, C. R. George, City Electrician's Office; recording secretary, A. A. Taylor, 1917 Milam; financial secretary, W. J. Peters, 2317 Chartres.
- a No. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1315 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, J. W. Redmond, 543 South Fourth street.
- c No. 68, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Monday at 324 Charles building. President, Geo. E. Winters, Box 614; recording secretary, Geo. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.
- b No. 69, DALLAS, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Main and Ervay streets. President, E. F. Manett, 173 Main street; recording secretary, Charles Dietz, 131 Hoskell avenue; financial secretary, G. S. Gribbs, 197 North Ervay street.
- a No. 70, CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—Meets first and second Wednesday following the 10th of month at (first) 126 E. Bennett avenue; (second) 210 Victor avenue, Victor. President, F. C. Burford, Box 684; recording secretary, C. R. Douglas, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.
- b No. 71, LANCASTER, PA.—Meets second and last Sunday in Central Labor Hall, S. Queen and Mifflin streets. President, James Brann, 315 W. James street; recording secretary, Simeon Suter, 321 East Frederick street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connors, 446 South Christian street.
- a No. 72, WACO, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. W. Thagard, 1215 Baylor street; recording secretary, C. E. Smith, 414 Washington street; financial secretary, C. F. Marra, 1215 Baylor street.
- a No. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets every Monday at Central Labor Hall, First and Post streets. President, W. D. Nickson, 2603 Mallon avenue; recording secretary, J. B. Holland, 1610 Ide avenue; financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2514 E. Sixth avenue.
- a No. 74, WINONA, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.
- b No. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Council Hall. President, C. Lawrence; recording secretary, H. J. Carlin, 16 Lagrave street; financial secretary, Fred H. Wilcox, 217 Livingston street.
- a No. 76, TACOMA, WASH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Union Hall, 721 Commerce street. President, A. M. Craig, South Fifty-eighth and O streets; recording secretary, J. E. Wills, 4121 Thomson avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 Yakima avenue.
- b No. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets every Thursday at Musicians' Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, John S. Wilson, 1818 Ninth avenue; recording secretary, A. Gordon, 2724 Madison street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Walters, Riverton, Wash.
- c No. 78, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets Tuesday nights at Federation Hall, Forsythe and Marietta streets. President, M. L. Goodhart, Marietta street; recording secretary, E. Boone, Oakland County, Ga.; financial secretary, H. Ashbaugh, 81 South Pryor street.
- b No. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, T. Cronning, 405 N. Clinton street; recording secretary, E. C. Green, 132 Mary alley; financial secretary, Wm. Riley, 141 Chester street.
- a No. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 268 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, J. H. T. Smith, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathews, P. O. Box 232.
- a No. 81, SCRANTON, PA.—Meets first and third Monday at Street Car Men's Hall, 222 Lackawanna avenue. President, T. B. Sturdevant, 815 Cedar avenue; recording secretary, M. K. Schenck, 626 Dettly street; financial secretary, D. Lavery, 101 Spruce street.
- a No. 82, HENDERSON, KY.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, Sam Day, Third street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 N. Elm; recording secretary, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street.
- a No. 83, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, J. R. Barry, 1326 Fon Du Lac avenue; recording secretary, O. A. Blackwood, 829 Franklin street; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden, 846 Thirty-third street.
- a No. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets every Wednesday in Atlanta Federated Trades Hall, 144½ North Forsyth street. President, John Pendley, East Atlanta P. O.; recording secretary, B. R. Megee, 161 W. Hunter street; financial secretary, George W. Howell, Station B, box 33.
- b No. 85, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second Monday night in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, F. W. Frost, 532 Schenectady street; recording secretary, Edward T. Acker, 909 Delemont avenue; financial secretary, T. J. Cleary, 824 Lincoln avenue.
- c No. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 80 State street. President, Gus Weber, 54 Carlton street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamberton Park; financial secretary, W. A. Johnston, Hudson ave.
- b No. 87, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington

street. President, E. O. Shepard, 236 Washington street; recording secretary, R. Johnson, 236 Washington street; financial secretary, William McDonald, 314 Bank street.

a No. 88, SAVANNAH, GA.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner President and Whitaker streets. President, J. R. Dargon, Box 316; recording secretary, R. F. Stafford, Box 316; financial secretary, E. H. Todd, Box 316.

a No. 89, AKRON, OHIO.—Meets every other Friday at 39 Viaduct. President, G. M. Swarts; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct.

b No. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets every Saturday evening at Foresters' Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Frank Horan, 57 Washington avenue; recording secretary, J. J. Wheeler, 156 Congress avenue; financial secretary, Frank Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

a No. 91, EASTON, PA.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Easton Journal building, Church street. President, Alex. McNeill, 208 Northampton street; recording secretary, H. O. Meeker, 249 Bushkill street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

a No. 92, HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade building. President, H. S. Brown, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; recording secretary, A. E. Kline, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, R. Burdic, 9 Cottage avenue.

a No. 93, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday night in Smith-Fowler building, on Diamond. President, H. Hetzel, corner Robinson and Walnut streets; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, P. O. Box 382; financial secretary, R. C. Baxter, 178 Monroe street.

a No. 94, KEWANEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Federation of Labor Hall. President, E. W. Kramer, 618 East Second street; recording and financial secretary, K. W. Finley, 404 Rice street.

a No. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard, 508 Amanda avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Nelson, Box 461.

a No. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, W. D. Kendall, 5 Kendall place; recording secretary, E. J. Murphy, 419 Main street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

a No. 97, MT. VERNON, OHIO.—Meets every first and third Saturday night at Quindaro, I. O. O. F., Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, Ridgewood avenue.

c No. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street. President, J. C. Kirkpatrick, 1319 Franklin street; recording secretary, F. S. Quartermann, 813 East Willard street; financial secretary, James S. Meade, 1321 Arch street.

c No. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 1 Falcon street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, Rowland Alford, 118 Vandewater street.

a No. 100, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, G. B. Lampkin, General Delivery; recording secretary, I. E. Salehwell, 740 W. Monroe street; E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street.

b No. 101, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Meets second and third Thursdays in Times building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central building, North street; recording secretary, J. V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie avenue; financial secretary, B. F. Giveans, 10 Washington street.

c No. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, Frank H. Hopper, 50 Haledon avenue; recording secretary, N. Merrick, 74 Bloomfield avenue; financial secretary, R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

c No. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. President, R. H. Bradford, 987 Washington street; recording secretary, S. E. Sanborn, 608 East Second street, South Boston; financial secretary, J. W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Chelsea, Mass.

b No. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, William R. Reid, 1436 Columbus avenue; recording secretary, John A. MacInnis, 4 Autumn street, Somerville, Mass.; financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 8 Lincoln street, E. Somerville, Mass.

a No. 105, HAMILTON, ONT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, Alex. Tongie, 21 Grove street; recording secretary, W. J. Griffith, 266 Catharine street, North; financial secretary, Joseph Culley, 18 Kinrade avenue.

a No. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner block, Room 9, second floor. President, Edward Riley, care of Bell Tel. Co.; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, William J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

a No. 107, PITTSBURG, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday at Schielferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Thomas Frew, 603 E. Seventh street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin, General Delivery; financial secretary, Paul Mattingly, care Home Telephone Co.

a No. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Carpenter's Hall, corner Franklin and Fortune streets. President, A. W. Carter, 1808 Lamar street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, P. O. Tampa, Fla.; financial secretary, M. U. Smith, 708 Jackson street.

b No. 109, DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday night at Danish Brotherhood Hall, 607-609 West Fourth street. President, Clifton Perry, 523 Brady street; recording secretary, C. U. Chase, 513 Warren street; financial secretary, Jas. Dallner, 202 East Fifth street.

g No. 110, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—President, J. G. Mountain; financial secretary, David P. Stevens, 12 Wabash avenue.

a No. 111, HONOLULU, HAWAII.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Brooklyn Hall, Alaken, between Queen and Merchant streets. President, E. F. Dunn; recording secretary, E. P. Hartfield; financial secretary, M. Oleson, Box 144.

a No. 112, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, A. A. Jones, Home Telephone Company; recording secretary, H. W. Rowlett, land. President, Chas. Monroe, 205 South street; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 738 Washington street.

c No. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every Friday, 122 Cucharas street. President, Jas. English, 5 E. Moreno street; recording secretary, Wm. Waldron, 122 E. Cucharas street; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, P. O. Box 1057.

c No. 114, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple building, corner Bay and Richmond street. President, J. F. Creenan, 219 Crawford street; recording secretary, J. H. King, 65 Wood street; financial secretary, F. E. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

a No. 115, AUSTIN, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, Geo. R. Felter, 110 W. avenue; recording secretary, E. D. Brailley, 509 Long avenue; financial secretary, B. B. Beard, 907 East Third street.

c No. 116, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Brent's Hall, 534½ South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 765 San Julian street; recording secretary, N. R. Baylor, 447 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, 2436 Wabash avenue.

a No. 117, ELGIN, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, I. C. Burney, 316 North Crystal street; recording secretary, J. W. Burns, 414 Franklin street; financial secretary, D. J. Lee, 246 Villa street.

a No. 118, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets Tuesdays each week at Deister Post Hall, 25 N. Main street. President, C. Y. Sohnes, 112 Leonard street; recording secretary, E. W. Wysong, 871 N. Main street; financial secretary, C. M. Rike, 568 W. Fourth street.

a No. 119, BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—President, R. S. Jones, Bluefield, W. Va.; financial secretary, E. H. Ballard, Bluefield, W. Va.

a No. 120, LONDON, ONT.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street.

President, G. Upshail, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, G. H. Porter, Box 385.
 b No. 121, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles building, Room 325, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, B. P. Kernohan, 2251 Welton street; recording secretary, Fred Fryer, 1627 S. Emerson street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1627 S. Emerson street.

a No. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets Monday at Phelps building, corner Third street and Central avenue. President, F. D. Warde, Box 385; recording secretary, A. N. Thomas, Box 385; financial secretary, E. W. Frost, Box 385.

a No. 123, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Meets every Thursday at Allied Union Hall, over Atlantic National Bank. President, I. S. King, General Delivery; recording and financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, over Atlantic National Bank.

a No. 124, GALVESTON, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, H. J. Aymes, 2008 M½ avenue; financial secretary, John A. Roffier, Thirty-eighth street and M½ avenue.

a No. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets every Friday night, 8 p. m., at Engineers' Hall, 49½ First street. President, William R. Heales, 1715 East Fifteenth street; recording secretary, Thomas Waldron, 306 Fourth street; financial secretary, Louis F. Drake, 132½ Union avenue.

a No. 126, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at Labor Temple, Second and Main streets. President, J. H. Byers, 112 N. Cross street; recording secretary, T. W. Hollin, 606 E. 15th street; financial secretary, E. M. Perkins, 917 North street.

a No. 127, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at Zippnick Hall, No. 10 Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, No. 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Guion place.

a No. 128, ALTON, ILL.—Meets every first and third Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 325 State street. President, Albert Foster, 607 Easton street; recording secretary, Joe White, 618 State street; financial secretary, W. H. Reed, 409 B East Eighth street.

a No. 129, NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 301 Church street; recording secretary, D. R. Johnson, 301 Church street.

a No. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets every Thursday at 7 p. m. at Carpenters' Hall, St. Charles street near Paydrass. President, W. F. Ragan, 2210 Beenvill street; recording secretary, W. M. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, H. Miller, 810 Henry Clay avenue.

b No. 131, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Montague Hall, 127 E. Front street. President, A. Tolhurst, 323 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, L. V. Beattie, 1011 E. Front street; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 314 S. Division street.

b No. 132, SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Otto Nichols; recording secretary, William F. Qualls, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lawrence Henry, P. O. Box 803.

a No. 133, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Monday evening at 148 Gratis avenue. President, F. W. Raymond, 330 Twenty-third street; recording secretary, E. S. Moore, 1371 Wabash street; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 181 Sandwich street, Windsor, Ontario, Can.

a No. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at 100 Franklin street. President, S. S. Grimblot, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, G. O. Johnson, 100 Franklin street; financial secretary, Ray McElheny, 100 Franklin street.

a No. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.—Meets every second and last Wednesday of each month at Bartle's Hall, Jay street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Ben A. Emerton, 333 North Ninth street; recording and financial secretary, J. L. Christie, 614 S. Fifth street.

a No. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Temple, Twenty-first. President, T. O. James, Woodward building; recording secretary, R. S. Hoke, 322 Fifty-third street,

Woodlawn; financial secretary, J. E. B. Vincent, 2119 Third avenue.

a No. 137, ALBANY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Beaver Hall, Beaver block, Pearl street, near Beaver. President, Benj. B. Smith, 270 Washington avenue; recording secretary, James Crook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, G. D. Marmom, 238 N. Pearl street.

a No. 138, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings at K. of L. Hall, Court street. President, P. B. Merz, 511 Holman street; recording secretary, Fred Stark, 127 E. Washington street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street.

a No. 139, ELMIRA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Federation of Labor Hall, 332 Carroll street. President, Benj. R. Phillips, 813 E. Second street; recording secretary, John Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 372 West Fifth street.

a No. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, State street, near Bridge. President, John H. Reed, 439 S. Center street; recording secretary, W. E. Crosby, 17-19 S. Center street; financial secretary, J. J. Dowling, corner Clinton avenue and Northern boulevard, Albany, N. Y.

a No. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, Oscar Whitecotton, 37 Seventeenth street; recording secretary, Edward Shafer, 35 New Jersey street; financial secretary, L. E. Feldman, 812 Market street.

b No. 142, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 207, Peabody building. President, Business Agent; recording secretary, Jos. Lyons, 1109 Elizabeth street; financial secretary, Jos. Lyons, 1109 Elizabeth st.

a No. 143, ASHTABULA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at C. L. U. Hall, Newbury block, corner Main and Center streets. President, S. D. Eckler, 15 Tyler avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, O. Myers, care Ashtabula Tel. Co.

a No. 144, WICHITA, KANS.—Meets every Thursday night at Red Men's Hall, 400 East Douglas. President, T. L. Roberts, 314 N. Hydraulic street; recording secretary, Philip F. Kennic, care Western Union; financial secretary, S. C. Pratt, 216 Indiana avenue.

a No. 145, SAGINAW, MICH.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineers' Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, J. Crandall, 1103 S. Warren avenue; recording secretary, F. Smith, 923 Jackson street; financial secretary, C. Hillman, 816 S. Baum st.

a No. 146, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Meets Tuesday night of each week at Bartenders' Hall, 1110. President, John St. John, 697 East Washington avenue; recording secretary, Richard A. Brown, 170 Clarence street; financial secretary, M. McMahon, Box 623.

a No. 147, ANDERSON, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayers' Hall, 909 Main street. President, O. Kendall, 510 W. Ninth street; recording secretary, D. L. Beery, care C. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Minor, 623 W. Twelfth street.

b No. 148, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at Union Hall, 430 Eighth street, N. W. President, W. J. Fish, 1001 E street, S. W.; recording secretary, C. C. Moberly, 1001 E street, S. W.; financial secretary, M. V. Murphy, 808 Fifth street, N. E.

a No. 149, AURORA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, on Island. President, O. H. Monroe, 205 South street; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 396 South street.

a No. 150, BAY CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Jas. Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

b No. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, T. R. Elliott, 333 Minna street; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 108½ Bell street; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster st.

a No. 152, FR. SCOTT, KAN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

a No. 153, MARION, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, J. A. Ingalls, 1112 South Gallatin street; recording secretary, Ray Johnson, general delivery; financial secretary, J. L. Gormally, 2304 South Gallatin street.

a No. 154, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Turner Hall, 1520 Third avenue. President, A. Ballard, 1217 15½ street, Moline, Ill.; recording secretary, C. S. Wangclin, 1928 Ninth avenue; financial secretary, A. Coe, 923 Fourth avenue.

a No. 155, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday night at No. 4 West California street. President, J. M. Brown, 316 W. Chocata street; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, Mo. and Kan. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.

a No. 156, FR. WORTH, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell building. President, Frank Swo, care Kane, the electrician; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, J. W. Wilkinson, 1202 Main street.

a No. 157, ELKHART, IND.—Meets first and third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street; recording secretary, Fred Livingston, Box 265; financial secretary, Aza Kintler, R. F. D. No. 1.

b No. 158, TEMPLE, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night, Electrical Workers' Hall, corner First and Avenue A. President, Guy Briant, P. O. Box 335; recording secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 S. Eleventh street; financial secretary, F. J. Hewitt, P. O. Box 335.

a No. 159, MADISON, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Labor Hall, State street. President, John H. Bourne, 343 West Doty street; recording secretary, E. J. Winsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, Fred Ingram, 530 West Doty street.

a No. 160, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. at Building Trades Hall, over 208 Main street. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, A. E. De Long, Route 8, Zanesville.

a No. 161, UNIONTOWN, PA.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main and Gallatin streets. President, John D. Riffe, 116 Millview street; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow, 9 Commercial building; financial secretary, Wm. C. Lacey, 38 Wilson avenue.

b No. 162, OMAHA, NEB.—Meets every Thursday evening at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, J. P. Hannan, Labor Temple; recording secretary, W. C. Gould, Labor Temple; financial secretary, J. L. Schuler, Labor Temple.

b No. 163, WILKESBARE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 31 West Market street. President, A. F. Lynch, 149 Coal street; recording secretary, J. J. McGlynn, 390 East South street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

c No. 164, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan, 1304 Washington street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 187 Griffith street; financial secretary, Edward F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 165, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Meets Tuesdays at Thirty-second street and Washington ave. President, J. W. Driver, 1014 Twenty-fifth street; recording secretary, C. D. Frayser, 230 Twenty-seventh street; financial secretary, W. E. Bunson, Hampton, Va.

a No. 166, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, F. B. Capstick, 370 Selkirk street; recording secretary, R. S. Gordon, 633 William avenue; financial secretary, D. A. Elliott, 442 Bannatyne avenue.

a No. 167, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England block, North

street. President, Fred A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue; recording secretary, J. G. Crown, 81 Maplewood avenue; financial secretary, I. G. King, 84 Parker street.

a No. 168, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn st.

a No. 169, FRESNO, CAL.—Meets every Monday at Union Hall, 1123 K street. President, A. L. Moore, 940 H street; recording secretary, H. F. White, 2029 Fresno street; financial secretary, C. T. McShany, Box 1301.

a No. 170, MASON CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall, corner Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

a No. 171, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in the month at Trades Council Hall, northwest corner of Main and Washington. President, Claude Kittridge, 405 E. Jefferson street; recording secretary, John Sorenson, West Washington street; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

a No. 172, NEWARK, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ West Church st. President, Chas. Barr, 176½ East Main; recording secretary, Sam Allsford, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, D. S. Hollister, 74 Oakwood avenue.

a No. 173, OTTUMWA, IOWA.—Meets second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, K. C. Carruthers, S. Ottumwa; recording secretary, S. W. Speer, 917 E. Main street; financial secretary, T. Tracy, 549 W. Main street.

a No. 174, ST. JOHNS, N. B.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in every month at Foresters' ident, Clyde Zecke, Box 676; recording secretary, Orvil Overcrash; financial secretary, Ralph Garst, 403 Wheeling avenue.

Hall, 38 Charlotte street. President, R. J. Cochran, 396 Main street, St. Johns; recording secretary, L. F. Fleming, 10 German street, St. Johns; financial secretary, William Connors, 44 North street, St. Johns.

a No. 175, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 613 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.

a No. 176, JOLIET, ILL.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottawa street. President, Ray Allen, 425 Chicago street; recording secretary, A. J. Scheuber, 219 N. Broadway; financial secretary, Denny Wright, 401 Chicago street.

a No. 177, PADUCAH, KY.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner of Seventh and Court streets. President, J. Farmer, 427 Clark street; recording secretary, Ed. Juett, care People's Tel. Co.; financial secretary, John Fanner, 503 Madison street.

a No. 178, CANTON, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Brown's Hall, 1409 West Tusc street. President, H. R. Williams, 1113 West Eighth street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer, 808 Lawrence avenue; financial secretary, H. T. Seymour, 1409 West Tusc street.

a No. 179, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Turnverein Hall, 261 and 263 Meeting street. President, B. V. Madden, 302 Meeting street; recording secretary, J. J. Buerro, 154 Meeting street; financial secretary, Sam'l Webb, 141 Meeting street.

a No. 180, VALLEJO, CAL.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Council Hall, Sacramento street. President, H. W. Jacobs; recording and financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 639 Kentucky street.

c No. 181, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward T. Fox, 199 Court street.

a No. 182, LA CANANEA, SONORA, MEX.—Meets every Monday evening, 8.00, at Y. M. C. A. President, A. C. Brown, La Cananea, Sonora; recording secretary, Sid Carles, La Cananea, Sonora;

financial secretary, O. P. Gray, La Cananea, Sonora.

a No. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays nights at Vanderen Hall, West Main street, third door east of Broadway. President, R. T. De Moss, 122 Brand avenue; recording secretary, Smith Parks, 243 East Main street; financial secretary, C. M. Mynher, 557 East Third street.

a No. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, J. H. Shull, 226 Duffield street; recording secretary, Tonic Lundeen, 946 N. Seminary street; financial secretary, Glen McGowan, 511 Clark st.

a No. 185, HELENA, MONT.—Meets first and third Saturdays at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, Main street. President, Arthur C. Probst, P. O. Box 267; recording secretary, Alex. Jones, P. O. Box 267; financial secretary, F. F. Clark, P. O. Box 267.

c No. 186, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Painters' Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, W. H. Amos, 32 Church street; recording secretary, J. P. Rohan, 41 Deam street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Goltra, 106½ Trumbull st.

a No. 187, OSHKOSH, WIS.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, corner State and Otter streets. President, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street; recording secretary, J. E. Niederhe, 97 Harvey street; financial secretary, Robert Waters, 137 Wangoo street.

a No. 188, YAZOO CITY, MISS.—Meets every Sunday afternoon at Carpenters' Hall, Main street. President, B. Ford, Yazoo City, Miss.; recording secretary, W. G. Cole, P. O. Box 325, Yazoo City; financial secretary, W. G. Cole, P. O. Box 325, Yazoo City.

a No. 189, CHESTER, PA.—Meets every Monday night at Beale block, Sixth and Edgemont avenue. President, John F. Owens, Chester; recording secretary, John Lamont, 123 Concord avenue; financial secretary, Andrew Sullivan, Chester.

a No. 190, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, John C. Brennen, care of Hoch, 214 Lafayette street; recording secretary, William Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 214 Lafayette street.

a No. 191, EVERETT, WASH.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, Severn Petterson, 3008 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Rigg, 3209 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, C. P. Butler, 2008 Rockefeller avenue.

a No. 192, MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets every Tuesday at United Labor Temple, 354 Second street. President, W. G. Nutzell, 310 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Underwood, 96 Adams street; financial secretary, C. L. Hamilton, 96 Adams street.

b No. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, B. U. Spears, General Delivery; recording secretary, G. F. Anderson, 548 West Canady street; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 222 W. Fifth street.

a No. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common streets. President, W. A. Holt, 1107 Reynolds street; recording secretary, S. E. Blodgett, Arcade Hotel; financial secretary, R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

f No. 195, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Jennings block, First, South and Main streets. President, George W. Setell, No. 4 Cliff place; recording secretary, E. L. Nourse, Hotel Richelieu, Second, South, and Third, East; financial secretary, J. E. Gillett, 176½ W. South Temple.

a No. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 309½ West State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 414 S. Madison street; recording secretary, Harry J. Miller, 534 Woodlawn avenue; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 W. State street.

a No. 197, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Box 286.

a No. 198, DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade building, Room 1. President, F. Chalder, 57 Grand View avenue; recording secretary, Ed. A. Peters, care of St. George Hotel; financial secretary, J. N. Krah, Lock Box 103.

f No. 199, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets Thursday at 8 p. m., Union Hall, northeast corner Eleventh and Chestnut streets. President, F. J. Lucas, Edgebrook, Mo.; recording secretary, J. Allen, 3880 Page avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison avenue.

a No. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie block, East Commercial avenue. President, Walter Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, Jas. O'Mara, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, J. H. Davis, P. O. Box 483.

a No. 201, APPLETON, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Master Builders' Hall, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, John Tempas, 1024 Sixth street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 N. Division street; financial secretary, Robt. W. McGillan, 1019 Fifth street.

d No. 202, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Gaylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

a No. 203, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ill.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 717 N. Randolph street.

a No. 204, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Meets every Monday at Trades and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, Freeman S. Durling, rear of 139 W. Main street; recording secretary, David Fifer, 85 E. Pleasant street; financial secretary, P. F. Dye, 17 N. Factory street.

a No. 205, JACKSON, MICH.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and West Main streets. President, E. Osborn, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 316 Greenwood avenue; financial secretary, F. C. Lewis, 427 W. Wilkins street.

a No. 206, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Monument Hall, High and River streets. President, R. Hall, Sixth and Sycamore streets; recording secretary, A. Hickman; financial secretary, Wm. Line, 317 North Eleventh street.

a No. 207, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Turner Hall, 110 North Hunter street. President, W. L. Muttich, 28 South Hunter street; recording secretary, P. H. Pendleton, 1535 California street; financial secretary, H. Gooby, 15 East Lindsay street.

a No. 208, MUSCATINE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, David P. Patterson, 412 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

a No. 209, LOGANSPORT, IND.—Meets every Thursday at 7.30 p. m. in Washington Hall, corner Third and Broadway. President, W. D. Brown, 708 Chicago street; recording secretary, Lee Henry, 319½ Third street; financial secretary, N. Costenbolder, 820 Race street.

b No. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall, South New York avenue. President, Geo. A. Orr, 139 Mt. Vernon avenue; recording secretary, I. N. Cramer, rear 12 South Ohio avenue; financial secretary, Geo. A. Orr, 139 Mt. Vernon avenue.

c No. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario avenue; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

c No. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Thomas Higgins, 229 Sixth avenue, Dayton, Ky.; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 505 Ward avenue, Bellevue, Ky.; financial secretary, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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a No. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Room 3, Ingleside block, Cambie street. President, J. A. Dillabough, 808 Howe street; recording secretary, Geo. P. Farr, Room 3, Ingleside block; financial secretary, G. H. Sellars, Room 3, Ingleside block.

a No. 214, OLEAN, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, E. R. Klamt, N. Fifteenth street; secretary, F. E. Dellinger, 121 South Twelfth street.

a No. 215, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Meets every Tuesday night, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, Lace Bouman, General Delivery; recording secretary, E. C. Waite, General Delivery; financial secretary, C. P. Rowe, General Delivery.

a No. 216, OWENSBORO, KY.—Meets every Tuesday at Main and St. Elizabeth streets. President, A. D. Faught, 326 St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, J. H. Carnell, 424 St. Ann street; financial secretary, H. A. Leisher, 117 Frederica street.

c No. 217, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets Mondays at Masonic Temple, Second and Pike streets. President, Chas. Crickmore, 923 35th avenue; recording secretary, Ed. Lemon, 1928 5th avenue; financial secretary, W. W. Morgan, 450 64th avenue.

a No. 218, SHARON, PA.—Meets every alternate Friday night at Grimm Hall, West State street. President, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio; recording secretary, Chas. Ault, Rankin House; financial secretary, R. D. Hilliard, Box 80.

a No. 219, SULLIVAN, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at Electric Plant building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

d No. 220, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month at Durand building, West Main street. President, P. J. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 25 1/4 Ontario street; financial secretary, E. C. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street, East.

b No. 221, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Friday at Furey's Hall, on The Triangle. President, J. H. Cousins, 371 Cypress street; recording secretary, Geo. Mayo, 350 Cypress street; financial secretary, R. B. Delahunty, 2006 Railroad avenue.

a No. 222, LAFAYETTE, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Labor Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President A. M. Young, 1516 Center street; recording secretary, M. E. Williams, 422 Asher street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

c No. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Room 114, Arcade building, 139 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

a No. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Meets Friday in Weaver's Hall, 112 Williams street. President, Fred T. Roach, 594 Elm street; recording secretary, Harry H. Jason, 111 South Seventh street; financial secretary, William H. Curtis, 43 Wing st.

a No. 225, TOPEKA, KANS.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades Assembly Hall, 711 Kansas avenue. President, C. H. Baxter, Crawford Flat No. 2; recording secretary, Paul Robinson, Ohio House; financial secretary, D. C. Piatt, 502 Chandler st.

c No. 226, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets first Thursday evening in each month at Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, L. J. Schranck; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, 125 F avenue, West; financial secretary, Alex. Sampson, 521 Third avenue.

b No. 227, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street. President, M. Hunnicutt, P. O. Box 208; recording secretary, Chas. T. Moses, P. O. Box 208; financial secretary, J. C. Boyd, P. O. Box 208.

a No. 228, OIL CITY, PA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 313 Pine street.

a No. 229, MANCHESTER, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 843 Elm street. President, J. J. Farrell, 83 Sagamore; recording secretary, C. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore; financial secretary, Rudolph Sheer, 23 Boxton.

a No. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Meets every third Friday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, E. Routh, 62 Government street; recording secretary, F. F. McKittrick, 145 Chatham street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

c No. 231, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings at Lincoln Club Rooms, 66-68 Pearl street. President, L. B. Denton, care C. R. Elec. Co.; recording secretary, V. L. Fausey, 570 S. East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

No. 232, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second Friday of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Central streets. President, William H. Purcell, 114 Union street; recording secretary, John Bourgeois, 76 Broadway; financial secretary, W. Edward Miles, 104 First avenue.

b No. 233, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday night at Hibernian Hall, over 22 S. Tejon street. President, Jas. Fleming, P. O. Box 654; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, P. O. Box 654; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, P. O. Box 654.

e No. 234, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, J. L. Stockman, 123 Front street; recording secretary, Henry L. Rivers, 359 Carrie street; financial secretary, J. Finkenstein, 147 Clinton street.

a No. 235, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at International Hall, 1125 Vine street. President, Frank Anderson, 509 Bakewell street, Covington, Ky.; recording secretary, Cooney Woerner, 2640 Halstead street, city; financial secretary, Joe Earley, 2017 Breun street, city.

a No. 236, STREATOR, ILL.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

a No. 237, LORAIN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Wagner Bldg., southeast corner E. Erie and Broadway. President, C. Book, 334 Bank street; recording secretary, C. A. Bemis, 218 W. Erie avenue; financial secretary, B. S. Smith, 519 Broadway.

a No. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at C. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President, Charles Hallingsworth, W. U. Telegraph Office; recording secretary, H. Smith, 145 Roberts street; financial secretary, E. H. Cieninger, W. U. Tel. Co.

No. 239, NEWARK, N. J.—Electric Fixture Fitters, Wiremen and Hangers—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Scheussler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tannenbaum, 342 Morris avenue.

No. 240, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Telephone—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall, S. E. corner Darien and Vine streets. President, George D. Loudenslager, 1209 Jefferson street; recording secretary, John Boone, 2330 Coral street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Gillin, Jr., 1532 N. Garnet street.

b No. 241, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Palm Garden Hall, 315 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, C. H. Nolder, 217 W. Third street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 31 Rung street.

a No. 242, DECATUR, ILL.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' building, corner South Water and East Main streets. President, E. O. Baker, Room 16, Syndicate block; recording secretary, Jno. Simon, 416 Powers building; financial secretary, A. Frazier, 416 Powers building.

a No. 243, VINCENNES, IND.—Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows' building, Second and Broadway. President, Louis Moniece, 724 Dubois street; recording secretary, Jos. Ehart, 314 Lyndale avenue; financial secretary, Lester Johnson, 210 Vollmer street.

b No. 244, EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA.—Meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Wren Brown, East Mauch Chunk, Box 293; recording secretary, Anthony Armbruster, East

Mauch Chunk, Box 232; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk, Box 195.

b No. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at 602 St. Clair street. President, Jas. Shea, 226 Platt street; recording secretary, Jos. Callahan, 912 Venton street; financial secretary, O. H. Lewis, 820 Magnolia street.

a No. 246, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Fridays of month at Druids' Hall, N. Fourth street. President, S. M. Richards, 100 South street; recording secretary, F. E. Wagner, Clarendon Hotel; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, Third and South streets.

No. 247, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church road; recording secretary, Herbert U. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 340 Paige st.

a No. 248, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, P. O. Box 292; recording secretary, H. M. Elliott, P. O. Box 292; financial secretary, H. M. Elliott, P. O. Box 292.

a No. 249, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ontario.

a No. 250, SAN JOSE, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Phelan Hall, First and Post streets. President, R. R. Robinson, 447 South Tenth street; recording secretary, N. K. Kooper, 397 West San Carlos street; financial secretary, J. W. Milton, No. 57 South Seventh street.

a No. 251, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 112½ W. Banague street. President B. R. Brown, P. O. Box 248; recording secretary, Vernon Mullen, P. O. Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 248.

a No. 252, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Heffernan, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Ralph R. Lathrop, 6 Landon Terrace; financial secretary, Paul R. C. Peters, 14 Waverly place.

a No. 253, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Sunday mornings at 10.30 at Union Hall, corner of First avenue and Second street. President, Tony Weidlich, 1036 South Sixth street, West; recording secretary, S. L. Stafford, 500 Seventh avenue, West; financial secretary, C. A. Isentraut, Iowa Tel. Co.

No. 254, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Switch-board Men.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists' Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchois, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, John H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

a No. 255, HAGERSTOWN, MD.—President, B. M. Diehl; financial secretary, J. L. Thomas, 14 South Cameron street.

a No. 256, CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Trades and Assembly Hall, 107½ Capitol street. President, Frank Fisher, Home Tel. Co.; recording secretary, H. M. Pelphry; financial secretary, C. P. Shively, Charleston Home Tel. Co.

a No. 257, JACKSON, MISS.—Meets every Thursday in Bricklayers' Hall, W. Jackson street. President, O. E. Logan, Capital Light and Power Co.; recording secretary, P. W. Rabyar, 605 East Pearl street; financial secretary, Irvin Hall, 643 South President street.

b No. 258, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, John Grant, 43 Randall street; recording secretary, Edw. Gonyea, 3 Gifford street; financial secretary, Rod Chisholm, 2 Woodland street.

a No. 259, SALEM, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, F. E. Rogers, 42 Prospect street, Marblehead; recording secretary, M. Leon Lewis, 4 Oak street, Danvers; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem.

a No. 260, SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—President, A.

B. Rodgers, 1415 Archer avenue; financial secretary, B. Bailey, South Omaha, Neb.

b No. 261, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—First and third Wednesdays, Pythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Ross Patterson, Imperial Hotel; recording secretary, W. H. Lavigne, 131 Clinton street; financial secretary, W. H. Owen, 42½ Carline st.

a No. 263, SHAMOKIN, PA.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Seiler Zimmerman building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood st.

c No. 264, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of every month at Bartenders' Hall, England block. President, E. C. Ventis, Lennox, Mass.; recording secretary, J. K. Beardsley, 44 Hamlin street, Pittsfield, Mass.; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

a No. 265, LINCOLN, NEB.—Meets every Thursday night at A. O. U. W. Hall, 128 South Tenth street; President, Mark T. Caster, 2042 South street; recording secretary, Wm. Drummond, 433 South Eleventh street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Neally, 1124 L. street.

a No. 266, SEDALIA, MO.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President, J. E. Bullock, 610 E. Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. Martin, Mo. & Kans. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Jas. Caspen, 641 E. Thirteenth street.

e No. 267, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Center streets. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary J. W. Andry, 534 Mumford street; financial secretary, John W. Cain, 50 Villa road.

a No. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harrison avenue, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Bloom, 28 Denniston street; financial secretary, C. W. Toomey, 5 Halsey street.

a No. 269, PRINCETON, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at I. B. of E. W. Hall, 106½ North Main street. President, C. F. Stevens, Independent Tel. Office; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 211 South Seminary st.

h No. 270, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at "Labor Lyceum," 64 East Fourth street, New York City. President, J. A. Thomas, 228 West 123d street; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 614 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, J. Gamble, 2791 Eighth avenue.

a No. 271, ALTOONA, PA.—First and third Mondays each month, Carpenters' Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs, Howard avenue and Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 1114 Twelfth street; financial secretary, Harry Stewart.

a No. 272, SHERMAN, TEX.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Walnut and Houghton streets. President, E. L. Dennis; recording secretary, E. A. Kurtz, P. O. Box 242; financial secretary, J. Dougherty.

a No. 273, CLINTON, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt.

a No. 274, MARINETTE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, E. A. Golden, 822 Wells street; recording secretary, Peter Edges, Armstrong street; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

a No. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Wm. Stines, 65 Sandford street; recording secretary, P. A. Peterson, 44 Jefferson street; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Miller avenue.

a No. 276, WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, Hammond block. President, W. W. Kielly, 916 Baxter avenue; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, P. C. Miller, 1901 Butler avenue.

a No. 277, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Reilly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary,

H. Rumsey, 100 Downs street.

c No. 278, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets at Turner Hall every second and fourth Fridays at Turner Hall, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth street, Rock Island, Ill. President, Lewis L. Carry, 2014 Iowa street, Davenport, Ia.; recording secretary, Chester A. Weigand, 945 West Eighth street, Davenport, Iowa; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 1106 West Third street, Davenport, Iowa.

c No. 279, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets first and third Sunday mornings, 10 o'clock, at Washington Hall, Eighth and Wabash avenue. President, L. G. Murray, 104 North Nineteenth street; recording secretary, Frank Wissel, 804 North Thirteenth-and-a-half street; financial secretary, L. R. Dickerson, 509 South Thirteenth street.

a No. 280, HAMMOND, IND.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, B. C. Mead, 247 State street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 136 Clinton street; financial secretary, R. F. Abbott, 13 Van Buren street.

d No. 281, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first Friday of each month at New Orleans, Callopie and Dryades streets. President, E. Berbrich, New Orleans; recording secretary, P. Badelat, 1480 North Robertson street; financial secretary, Wm. McConnell, 535 Bertrand street.

No. 282, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at corner of 44th and Halstead streets. President, P. F. Sullivan, 3733 Wallace street; recording secretary, Wm. J. O'Leary, 5321 Wood street; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kemp, 3362 Archer avenue.

a No. 283, OAKLAND, CAL.—President, C. S. Beirs, Twentieth and Telegraph avenue; recording secretary, J. E. Barton, Berkeley, Cal.; financial secretary, J. A. Etter, 1268 Seventh avenue.

No. 284, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Station Men—Meets second Thursday during July, August and September, second and fourth Thursdays thereafter, at Snider's Hall, North Water street. President, Jos. Sellenger, 778 North Clinton avenue; recording secretary, Wm. J. K. Sutherland, 49 East avenue; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 84 University avenue.

c No. 285, LYNN, MASS.—Financial secretary, H. Patten, 29 Hanover street.

a No. 286, NEW ALBANY, IND.—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market streets. President, J. B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, John Ulmer, 801 Pearl street; financial secretary, J. P. Elliott, 526 Culb avenue.

f No. 287, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Wednesday in Electrical Workers' Hall, Darien and Vine streets. President, Chas. H. Weir, 1922 Stanley street; recording secretary, Thos. Carroll, Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, Geo. Shaffer, 1120 Harmer street.

a No. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, I. N. Wright, 520 Lafayette street; recording secretary, W. E. Washburn, 128½ Sycamore street; financial secretary, E. W. Fisher, P. O. Box 764.

a No. 289, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Union Hall, 54 Pacific avenue. President, J. D. Barrett, 122 River street; recording secretary, Frank E. Daubenbiss, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 555; financial secretary, E. B. Lawrence, 244 Pacific avenue.

a No. 290, DANVILLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at business agent's office, 25 West Main street. President, Pearl Baum, 307 Oak street; recording secretary, Bert Smith, 214 E. Madison street; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

a No. 291, BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—Meets every Friday evening at Labor Hall, Banack street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. President, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525; recording secretary, D. A. Ford, P. O. Box 225; financial secretary, John A. Nelson, P. O. Box 941.

c No. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, No. 3. President, P. W. Hall; recording secretary, T. F. Brady; financial secretary, H. M. Crawshaw, 2027 Willow avenue.

c No. 293, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m. at Sullivan block, Main

street. President, Fred W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

a No. 294, MUNCIE, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Union Labor Hall, third floor, corner Walnut and Main streets. President, J. G. Ballard, 114 South Main street.

b No. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—

a No. 296, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Monday evening each month at 405 Main street. President, Jno. McAbec, 9 Cannon street; recording secretary, Fred Wiggins, 38 Baycaux street; financial secretary, Jacob Ostram, 37 South Bridge street.

b No. 297, PIQUA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Plock's Hall, 114 South Main street. President, J. G. Ballard, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; recording secretary, C. M. Reed, 617 River street, Piqua, Ohio; financial secretary, E. C. Davis, 618 West avenue, Sidney, Ohio.

a No. 298, FINDLEY, OHIO.—President, George Hildebrand, 605 Cherry street; recording secretary, F. M. Biggs, 208 Clinton Court; financial secretary, C. V. Darrow, Elect. Supply and Construction Co.

b No. 299, CAMDEN, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Daley's Hall, Seventh and Burch streets. President, Edward Garvy, 218 Linden street; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 814 Linden street.

a No. 300, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, W. Lewis; recording secretary, E. Briggs; financial secretary, A. Long, 123½ Fulton street.

a No. 301, TEXARKANA, ARK.—Meets every Wednesday at Union Labor Hall, 216 Pine street. President, W. F. Robinson, 214 Walnut street; recording secretary, George E. Russell, 226 State Line; financial secretary, J. F. French, 226 State Line.

c No. 302, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters' Hall, 218 Main street. President, John Hoffman, 102 Windom street; recording secretary, H. C. Lupton, 404 Cooper street; financial secretary, Anthony Bickert, 320½ Bryon street.

a No. 303, LINCOLN, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights of each month at Teamsters' Hall, Sangamon street. President, Otto Yarchow, Pulaski street; recording secretary, C. S. Ransdell, 529 Decatur street; financial secretary, C. E. Chouning, 302 Delavan street.

c No. 304, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, 99 Orange street. President, W. R. Johnson, 773 Whitney avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Dutton, 542 Chapel street; financial secretary, C. B. Thorpe, 64 Center street.

c No. 305, FT. WAYNE, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights of each month at Hibernian Hall, 1026 Calhoun street. President, C. A. Blyston, 638 West Third street; recording secretary, C. M. Smith, 601 West Third street; financial secretary, A. H. Meyer, 69 Elizabeth street.

a No. 306, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Central Labor Union Hall, 214 West Railroad avenue. President, Bert Moe, P. O. Box 259; recording secretary, E. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 259; financial secretary, M. H. Sweet, P. O. Box 259.

a No. 307, CUMBERLAND, MD.—Meets Wednesday at 8 p. m. in City Hall building, third floor. President, Michael Gill, General Delivery; recording secretary, W. M. Lanman, Mt. Savage, Md.; financial secretary, C. W. Prince, 52 Columbia street.

c No. 308, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Tuesday night in Gray building, Pearl and Washington streets. President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street; recording secretary, M. E. Graves, 445 Orleans street; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 515 Orleans street.

b No. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Bartenders' Hall, Fourth street, near Broadway. President, F. Sims, 414 Caroline street; recording secretary, L. Worsham, Venice, Ill.; financial secretary, R. M. Snyder, 1608 Hall avenue.

a No. 310, STAMFORD, CONN.—Meets first Monday of each month, Wm. T. Minor Post, G. A. R. Hall, 442 Main street. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 192 Atlantic street; recording secretary, John J. Farrell, Glenbrook; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

a No. 311, BELOIT, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, West Grand avenue and Third street. President, Geo. Jones, R. No. 27; recording secretary, S. E. Bartlett, 422 State street; financial secretary, Thos. Heffernan, 122 W. Merrill street.

a No. 312, ROME, GA.—President, R. L. Maxwell; financial secretary, R. W. Callaway, 313½ Broad street.

b No. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets first and third Fridays at N. E. corner of Eighth and Orange. President, David Gray, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Tatnall streets; recording secretary, Wm. Mackenzie, 809 South Harrison street; financial secretary, Geo. T. Lyon, 422 E. Fifth street.

a No. 314, TYLER, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, South Side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

a No. 315, BATON ROUGE, LA.—President, J. H. Hawkins; financial secretary, H. A. Selser, 1011 Africa street.

a No. 316, OGDEN, UTAH.—Meets every Saturday night at Union Labor Hall, 264 Twenty-fourth street. President, R. F. Dean, P. O. Box 44; recording secretary, Geo. M. Stoddard, P. O. Box 44; financial secretary, H. B. Hill, P. O. Box 44.

a No. 317, PORTLAND, OREG.—Meets every Thursday at 287 Salmon street. President, C. F. Caulfield, 37½ East Burnside; recording secretary, G. M. Mast, 309½ Madison street; financial secretary, F. L. Crockwell, P. O. Box 644.

b No. 318, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Independent Hall, corner Gay and Cumberland streets. President, W. J. Radcliffe; recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 305 Scott avenue; financial secretary, F. P. O'Connor, 605 W. Vine avenue.

c No. 319, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at K. of L. Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, Jno. F. Manley, 606 Herron avenue; recording secretary, Wm. G. Comrie, 5818 Holden street; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kelly, 305 Wood street.

a No. 320, PARIS, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday at N. Main street, over Wray's saloon. President, D. A. Jones, 515 Bonham street; recording secretary, Edwin Burke, Box 238; financial secretary, W. N. Banta, 735 N. Main street.

a No. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neil's Hall, Main street. President, J. E. Mullen; recording secretary, W. Dusch, 227 Bucklin street; financial secretary, Wm. Bulfer, 1729 Fourth street, Peru, Ill.

a No. 322, KOKOMO, IND.—Meets every Wednesday, Buckeye, south of Sycamore street. President, Ed. Vaughn, 272 S. Buckeye street; recording and financial secretary, C. E. Jolliffe, 150 South Main street.

a No. 323, FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, H. S. Upton, Gen. Del.; recording secretary, T. M. Bennett, Gen. Del.; financial secretary, Geo. E. Allard, P. O. Box 607.

a No. 324, BRAZIL, IND.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at United Mine Workers' Hall, Main and Walnut streets (Opera block). President, Harry Reed, 12 W. Maple street; recording secretary, Birt Stauts, 203 South Lambert street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 203 South Lambert st.

a No. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. K. Spencer, 18 New street; recording secretary, Emmitt W. Sullivan, 120 De Russey; financial secretary, William J. Bidwell, 120 Washington street.

a No. 326, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rutsek's Hall, corner Main and Arch streets. President, Morris L. Williams, Dunbar, Pa.; recording secretary, M. A. Hopwood, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, Paul T. McDonald, 240 East Main street.

a No. 327, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Central Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish, W. Palm Beach; treasurer and recording secretary, J. E. Bell; financial secretary, S. L. Harman, P. O. Box 212, Palm Beach.

a No. 328, OSWEGO, N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall, West First, between Bridge and Oneida streets. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 69 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

a No. 329, SHELBYVILLE, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Union Labor Hall, Public Square. President, Alfred C. Lee, 26 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Shewmon, West Jackson street; financial secretary, A. C. Lee, 26 Second st.

f No. 330, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, R. B. Weaver, 1018 Baltimore avenue; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 1109 Charlotte street; financial secretary, Geo. Lewis, 1426 Campbell street.

a No. 331, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, 174 Union avenue; recording secretary, John A. Brokaw, 31 Washington street; financial secretary, Jno. Coles, Jr., Box 127, Station B, Long Branch, N. J.

a No. 332, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Arlington street. President, David Harvey, 821 Lizzie street; recording secretary, H. E. Sheeley, 423 E. Spruce; financial secretary, Ben Bainbridge, 807½ John st.

a No. 333, EMPORIA, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday night at 323½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 South West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 South Merchant street.

a No. 334, BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Eagles' Hall, corner Elk and Magnolia streets. President, R. U. Muffy; recording and financial secretary, H. H. Horton, 1114 Ellis street.

a No. 335, SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Meets every Saturday night in Bricklayers' Hall, 321 Boonville street. President, G. H. Robinson, 223 East Chestnut street; recording secretary, R. F. Brennan, 433 South Main street; financial secretary, R. M. Sutton, 749 College street.

a No. 336, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Engineers' Hall, West High avenue. President, Jas. Poling, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teas, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

a No. 337, PARSONS, KANS.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month in City Hall, Eighteenth street, between Forest and Johnson avenues. President, Frank Heller, 2126 Crawford avenue; recording secretary, Dan Parks, 1620 Gabriel avenue; financial secretary, Roy B. Power, 1117 South Sixteenth street.

a No. 338, DENISON, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at G. Co. Tel. Co. office, 111½ South Rusk avenue. President, J. R. Pratt, 531 W. Murry street; recording secretary, J. W. Acru, 101 East Day street; financial secretary, W. M. Gordon, 310 South Rusk avenue.

a No. 339, STERLING, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President, Geo. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 105 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue, Sterling, Ill.

c No. 340, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Curtis, 1318½ Sixteenth street; financial secretary, E. G. Fletcher, Pythian Castle.

a No. 341, OTTAWA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.

a No. 342, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, Geo. J. Wolf,

1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. Cook, 621 Eighth street, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

a No. 343, NORWICH, CONN.—Meets fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Snetucket street. President, J. M. Fillmore, 23 Spring street; recording secretary, Wm. M. Laren, 26-28 Broadway; financial secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street.

a No. 344, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Meets first and third Fridays at Bacon block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

a No. 345, MOBILE, ALA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of St. Joseph and St. Michael streets. President, J. W. Scouyers, 804 Elmira street; recording secretary, C. L. Singler, care of Electric Light Co., Royal and St. Louis streets; financial secretary, W. E. Prewitt, 310 Charleston street.

a No. 346, FORT SMITH, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, C. P. Rowe, S. D. and Twelfth street; recording secretary, J. P. Hamilton, 305 South Tenth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 South Eleventh and H streets.

a No. 347, PERU, IND.—Meets every Monday at 7 p. m., at Schmoll building, Fifth and Broadway. President, Frank Seamon, 72 E. Third; recording secretary, Elmer Burlingame, 406 E. Third; financial secretary, W. H. Pepper, general delivery.

a No. 348, GREENVILLE, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 216 N. Stonewall street; recording secretary, W. Brame; financial secretary, C. M. Christopher.

a No. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays in Electrical Hall, Fourteenth street. President, W. D. Avery, Fourth street; recording and financial secretary, R. D. Taylor, 305 Third st.

a No. 350, HANNIBAL, MO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Bartenders' Hall, corner of Main and Broadway. President, Lawson Steadman, 306 North Third street; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 220 Rock street; financial secretary, Harry Janes, 211 Center street.

a No. 351, MERIDEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Chas. Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

a No. 352, LANSING, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Evans, 734 Shaw street, west; financial secretary, J. D. Mosher, 535 Larch, north; recording secretary, C. Edington, 111 Short street.

b No. 353, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst streets. President, John Tottan, 879 Queen street, west; recording secretary, J. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, L. E. Thornton, 26 Ezar street.

c No. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, corner South and State streets. President, H. D. Fairchild, P. O. Box 213; recording secretary, E. Delm, P. O. Box 213; financial secretary, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 213.

a No. 355, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at First National Bank building, Wilkensburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wigington, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. W. Smith, P. O. Box 333, Braddock, Pa.

b No. 356, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Monday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Sam H. Hawkins, 1833 Grand avenue; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1333 Grand avenue; financial secretary, C. F. Drolinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

a No. 357, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets first Thursday on or after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street, Pittston; recording secretary, P. F. Toole, Union street, Pittston; financial secretary, George Judge, Clarke Lane, Pittston.

a No. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters' Union Hall, Stricker's building, 138 Smith street. President, V. Christofferson, 137 Fayette street; recording secretary, Geo. Skirm, 161 Washington street; financial secretary, Ambrose Mather, 44 East avenue.

a No. 359, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—Meets first Thursday, Odd Fellows' building, 421 Stephenson avenue. President, Quirin Stephany, 108 E. Ludington street; recording secretary, Elmer Croll, 1025 River avenue; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

a No. 360, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Syndicate block. President, M. G. Lacy, care Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, L. H. Snyder, care N. U. Tel. Ex. Co.; financial secretary, Chas. Height, care Citizens' Tel. Co.

a No. 361, LAWRENCE, KANS.—President, Joseph Badsky, 501 Alabama street; recording secretary, James Hart, West Elliot street.

a No. 362, KANKAKEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Painters' Hall, corner Schuyler and Court. President, F. E. Jeffers, Illinois Eastern Hospital; recording secretary, N. Madigan, Ind. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, A. E. Davids, Ind. Tel. Co.

a No. 363, MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 20½ South Perry street. President, E. Goolsby, 103 Clitheral avenue; recording secretary, Jas. F. Brady, 112 N. Hull street; financial secretary, W. D. Bivins, 218 Columbus street.

a No. 364, GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 109 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 324 Springer street.

a No. 365, FULTON, MO.—Financial secretary, Herman Glahn, Fulton.

a No. 366, ALLENTOWN, PA.—Meets first Sunday each month in Nagles' Hall, corner Seventh and Turner streets. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording secretary, John F. Gaffey, 183 Tilgham street; financial secretary, Charles Hoffman, 1315 Court street.

a No. 367, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets first and third Saturdays of month in Rosenberg's Hall, Granite City, Ill. President, J. G. Jones, Granite City; recording secretary, Nelson Boland, Granite City; financial secretary, H. A. Yandell, Granite City.

a No. 368, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, Thomas C. Yoe, 2558 Eighth avenue; recording secretary, James Wellington, 302 W. 129th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarthy, 202 E. 96th street.

a No. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second. President, L. Rosenfield, R. F. D. No. 2, Station E; recording secretary, J. A. Magness, 2231 Brook street; financial secretary, Dave Butterfield, 1767 Wilson avenue.

a No. 370, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets Friday of each week, 416 West Sixth street, Room 22. President, G. E. Ramsey, 416 West Sixth street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, 137 N. Eastlake; financial secretary, Hal. Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

a No. 371, REDDING, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's Hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powell, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold st.

a No. 372, BOONE, IOWA.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union Hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

a No. 373, ONEIDA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, 20 James street. President, F. W. Brickley; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Percival, 14 Prospect street.

a No. 374, ESCANABA, MICH.—Meets every first and third Friday evening at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, J. H. Harkins, 516 Wells avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. G. Compton, 308 Wolcott street.

a No. 375, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month at K. of P. Hall, corner High and Madison streets. President,

M. P. Gaddis; recording and financial secretary, Geo. W. Fleming, 418 E. McCarty street.

No. 376, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every first and third Mondays of month at Electrical Workers' Headquarters, 100 Franklin street. President, Thos. Queenan, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, John Luebke, 100 Franklin street; financial secretary, James J. Lamb, 100 Franklin street.

c No. 377, LYNN, MASS.—President D. Duval, 31 Whittier street; recording secretary, L. A. Wentworth, 34 Leyman street; financial secretary, E. L. Wood, 15 Herbert street.

a No. 378, SHEFFIELD, ALA.—Meets Friday nights in K. of P. Hall. President, F. C. Brumbach; financial secretary, C. W. Stephenson, Sheffield, Ala.

a No. 379, GREENSBURG, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Glunts Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, C. M. Morgan, West Pittsburg street; recording secretary, M. McLaughlin, 219 Main street; financial secretary, H. E. Peters.

No. 380, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

No. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month at Adam Koch's Hall, 104 E. Randolph street. President, C. M. Hall, 185 Indiana street; recording secretary, E. N. Nockels, 56 Fifth avenue, Room 513; financial secretary, O. A. Lawson, 449 Cornelia street.

a No. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, W. J. Jones, 913 Oak street; recording secretary, J. B. Dodenhoff, 2025 Lincoln street; financial secretary, E. D. Wallace, 1400 Laurel street.

a No. 383, MATTOON, ILL.—President, Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

a No. 384, MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in W. C. T. U. Hall, on C street. President, W. C. Shull; recording secretary, S. O. Wood; financial secretary, R. J. Johnson.

a No. 385, LAWRENCE, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Bugbee Hall. President, R. H. Morris, 167 Prospect street; recording secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, J. J. McCrillas, 259 South Broadway.

a No. 386, NEW IBERIA, LA.—Meets third Saturday of each month, Corinne and Maine streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Broussard.

a No. 387, FREEPORT, ILL.—Meets every first and third Wednesday nights at Socialists' Hall, 95 Galena street. President, Robert Brine, Liberty street; recording secretary, Chas. Kuntz, 53 Ottawa street; financial secretary, Jas. B. Gaffney, 237 Douglas avenue.

a No. 388, PALESTINE, TEX.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Power House Hall, Avenue A. President, S. B. Taylor, Reagan street; recording secretary, Z. A. McReynolds, in care Light Co.; financial secretary, D. E. Bostick, P. O. Box 834.

a No. 389, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesday in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 330 Market street.

a No. 390, JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Meets every Wednesday night at United Workmen's Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Draucher, Cook Hotel; recording secretary, M. L. Lower, 245 Llewellyn street; financial secretary, Harry F. Davis, Conemaugh, Pa.

a No. 391, MERIDIAN, MISS.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters' Hall, Second street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues. President, W. F. Johnson, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, H. F. Harwell, Thirty-eighth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets; financial secretary, Fred Keeton, Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth st.

a No. 392, TROY, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, C. Rasmussen, Lynd House; recording secretary, Seymour Scott, Ingalls avenue; financial secretary, Wm. P. Hayden, 510 Fourth street.

a No. 393, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. Presi-

dent, G. A. Weisenhagen, 155 Antietam street; recording secretary, Sydney A. Smith, 368 Cass avenue; financial secretary, Burn. Tiffin, 247 Fourth avenue.

c No. 394, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, 1 School street; recording secretary, R. C. Leek, 155 Clark street; financial secretary, D. Ehle, 84 Genesee street.

a No. 395, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge avenue; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 426 Woodland avenue.

f No. 396, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets second Wednesday at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem. building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Minot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

a No. 397, QUEBEC, CANADA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Moisan's Hall, St. Helene and St. Anselme. President, E. L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin, 238 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bouret, 18 Levis street.

a No. 398, ST. CLOUD, MINN.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, south. President, Gottlieb Gehrenback, Twelfth avenue, N.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, 204 Tenth avenue north, St. Cloud, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 628 Eighth avenue south.

a No. 399, PORTLAND, ME.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, W. J. Ingersoll, 3 C street, Knightvill, Me.; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 36 Lancaster street.

a No. 400, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water st.

a No. 401, BURLINGTON, IOWA.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters' Hall, Third and Jefferson streets. President, L. R. Sherrill, 104 N. Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street; financial secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street.

c No. 402, PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Mondays nights at 8 each month at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel B. Purdy, P. O. Box 240, Portchester, N. Y.; financial secretary, E. A. Moslander, 33 Palace Place.

a No. 403, MEADVILLE, PA.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, Eiler block, Water street. President, Oliver Stockholm, Wallace street; recording secretary, W. N. Banta, Phoenix Hotel; financial secretary, F. A. Berg, 732 Liberty street.

No. 404, DENVER, COLO.—(Winders).—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

a No. 405, HOUGHTON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Union Hall, Sheldon street. President, John Crawford, Houghton; recording secretary, R. H. Day, Houghton; financial secretary, E. Poierer, P. O. Box 36.

a No. 406, ARDMORE, IND. TER.—Meets Friday of each week at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker; recording secretary, John A. Ball; financial secretary, A. A. Holcomb, P. O. Box 346.

a No. 407, MARQUETTE, MICH.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Siegel's Hall, N. Third street. President, O. H. Siewert, 339 West Alger street; recording secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 321 West Bluff street; financial secretary, G. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

a No. 408, MISSOULA, MONT.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall, West Main street. President, J. B. Ashley, Missoula, Mont.;

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recording and financial secretary, C. H. Christensen, 805 East Front street.

a No. 409, ITHACA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, A. E. Day; recording secretary, H. W. Barnard, 202 South Cayuga street; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 505 South Albany street.

a No. 410, FITCHBURG, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. U. Hall, 5 Main street. President, Daniel McDonald, 6½ Congress street; recording secretary, R. W. Larrabee, 374 Main street; financial secretary, D. L. Toomly, 17 Blossom street.

a No. 411, WARREN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Main street. President, S. F. Messer, 318 North Tod avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Mason, 25½ Main street; financial secretary, Geo. L. Hardy, Niles, Ohio.

a No. 412, MANKATO, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, W. C. Seslico, 429 Belgrade avenue; recording secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 S. Fourth street; financial secretary, R. A. Anderson, Box 140.

a No. 413, MANILA, P. I.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Levy's Hall, Calle Exchange, 59. President, Frank Moffett, 144 Manila; recording secretary, R. R. Landon, General Delivery; financial secretary, Charles A. Schoendube, 144 Manila.

a No. 414, NORWALK, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Whittlesley avenue and Monroe street. President, Ralph Farley; recording secretary, Harry Stoughton; financial secretary, Adelbert Graham.

a No. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. P. Hall, West Seventeenth street. President, F. P. Edlind, corner Twenty-first and Van Lennan; recording secretary, Arthur Noe; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, Box 530.

a No. 416, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets every Thursday at N. W. corner Seventh and Felix streets, Secret Service Room, second floor. President, W. H. Winters, 507 S. Third street; recording secretary, H. F. Howard, 313 N. Ninth street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 1620 N. Second street.

a No. 417, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Giroly Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

a No. 418, MT. VERNON, IND.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Frank's Place, Main street. President, Geo. B. Duncan; recording and financial secretary, Oscar H. Brinkman, Box 405.

a No. 419, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—President, P. Trahue; recording secretary, J. A. Lemington, 1013 N. Church street; financial secretary, O. Sorrelas.

a No. 420, MOBERLY, MO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month at Lincoln G. A. H., Reed street. President, Rieley Patterson, Moberly, Mo., care of Richmond Hotel; recording secretary, E. J. Hayes, 629 Culp street, Moberly, Mo.

a No. 421, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—President, N. W. Pillan; recording and financial secretary, George Dickerson, 57 A Arsenal street.

a No. 422, HACKENSACK, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, W. Kinzly; recording secretary, B. M. Bratt; financial secretary, E. Lozier, 195 Park street.

a No. 423, MONTREAL, P. Q.—Meets first and third Fridays each month at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 31½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoine street.

a No. 424, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut street. President, F. M. Stark, 717 St. Paul avenue; recording secretary, Wm. McFadden, National Soldiers' Home; financial secretary, J. W. Daley, 496 Twenty-seventh street.

a No. 425, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at corner Eighth and Orange streets. President, E. B. Ferrel, 802 West Sixth street; recording secretary, H. Mason, 8 Riddle

avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Hertzog, 1112 King street.

a No. 426, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Friday in Engineers' Hall, 27 Congress st. President, M. L. Schwarz, 18 Wibird street; recording secretary, T. B. Ruxton, 26 Woodbury avenue; financial secretary, A. B. Damon, Kittery Depot.

a No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, J. D. Valentine, 411 W. Canedy street; recording secretary, A. H. Barth, 615 E. Jackson street; financial secretary, R. W. Berry, 916 E. Edwards street.

a No. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CAL.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 18½ Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker, 904 19th street.

a No. 429, COLUMBUS, GA.—President, G. W. Schultz, Automatic Tel. Company; recording secretary, S. B. Montgomery, Southern Bell Tel. Company; financial secretary, Frank Hudson, Southern Bell Tel. Company.

a No. 430, RACINE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 8 p. m., Trades Council Hall, Main and Fourth streets. President, C. W. Bartlett, 310 Sixth street; recording secretary, F. M. Brookes, Box 247, Racine; financial secretary, D. A. Howard, 1917 Chatham street.

a No. 431, FREDERICK, MD.—Meets every first and third Saturday in the month at Farmer Hall, West Patrick street. President, H. H. Barnes; financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

a No. 432, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Barstow and Wisconsin streets. President, George Headwick, 245 Barlout street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 948 Madison street; financial secretary, Louis Marsh, 521 Congress street.

a No. 433, FREMONT, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Germanodes Hall corner of Park and Napoleon streets. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 337 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

a No. 434, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, P. Bunting, P. O. Box 457.

a No. 435, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.—Financial secretary, D. A. Elliott, 469 Bannartyne avenue.

a No. 436, ONEONTA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 143 Main street. President, M. J. Young, 265 Main street; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy; financial secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy.

a No. 437, FALL RIVER, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 253 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, General Delivery.

a No. 438, GREATER NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Electrical Car Workers).—Meets every Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Mark's place, New York. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5617 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

a No. 439, ALLIANCE, OHIO.—Meets first and fourth Fridays at Fogg building, corner Mechanic avenue and Main street. President, John McCoskey, P. O. Box 946; recording secretary, A. V. Stanley, 213 W. Main street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, 213 W. Main street.

a No. 440, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters' Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes, P. O. Box 554.

a No. 441, JANESVILLE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Assembly Hall, corner Milwaukee and Franklin streets. President, James Fraser; recording secretary, Ed. Barron, 207 Cher-

ry street; financial secretary, Joseph C. Shuler, 56 Palm street.

a No. 442, SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Financial secretary, Fred Schueler, care of So. Bell Tel. Co.

a No. 443, KEY WEST, FLA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Cigarmakers' Hall, corner Caroline and Elizabeth. President, H. L. Lee, 514 Southard street; recording secretary, Jos. H. Monticino, 500 White street; financial secretary, R. B. Gilbert, 514 Southard street.

a No. 444, RICHMOND, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Union Hall, over 511 Main street. President, D. L. Woods, 10 South Seventeenth street; financial secretary, J. L. McNeill, 105 North Ninth street.

b No. 445, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Meets every Friday at Trades Council Hall, Main and Jefferson streets. President, Wm. Evans; recording secretary, W. R. Blodgett, 583 Marshall avenue; financial secretary, J. P. Long, 21 Locust street.

c No. 446, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 167½ South High street, over Lazarus' department stores. President, J. C. McCoy, 720 Cleveland avenue; recording secretary, Henry Kern, 570 Stanley street; financial secretary, F. Harris, 207 East Blenkner street.

a No. 447, PORT HURON, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 935 Military street. President, Wm. J. McManus, 1504 Ninth street; recording secretary, H. S. Adams, Hotel Messenger; financial secretary, P. Leo Wittliff, 316 East Water street.

a No. 448, ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Arundel Hall, corner West and Church Circle. President, J. Boyd Dexter, 169 Green street; recording secretary, W. G. Fothergill, Eastport, Anne Arundel county, Md.; financial secretary, E. T. Beavins, 13 Cathedral street.

a No. 449, AUGUSTA, GA.—Financial secretary, J. L. Reed, care of Strowger Exchange.

a No. 450, TRINIDAD, COLO.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Poetry block, Commercial street. President, E. T. Drout, Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Joe Gayway, First street; financial secretary, John Nigro, General Delivery.

a No. 451, NEW DECAATUR, ALA.—President, J. H. Mackin, Ala. Traction Co.; recording secretary, Jas. Foster, Box 36; financial secretary, George H. Rider, So. Bell Telephone Co.

a No. 452, PENSACOLA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at Central Trades Council Hall, Old Armory Hall. President, Gus Boursette, 626 East Garden street; recording secretary, T. D. Adams, P. O. Box 793; financial secretary, W. C. Walker, 513 North Sixth avenue.

a No. 453, SUMTER, S. C.—President, R. A. Wilson, 108 Harrin street; recording and financial secretary, E. H. Lynam, 311 West Calhoun street.

a No. 454, CHARLOTTE, N. C.—President, J. R. Griffith; recording secretary, W. W. Norwood; financial secretary, S. J. Alexander, 503 Poplar st.

a No. 455, SHAWNEE, O. T.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall. President, W. C. Campbell, 304 North Tucker street; recording secretary, B. Shipley, 215 E. Main street; financial secretary, H. Brown, P. O. Box 421.

c No. 456, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Tuesday night at No. 4 W. California avenue. President, C. B. Griffin, 608 N. Broadway; recording secretary, F. M. Johnson, 317 W. Polt; financial secretary, C. M. Small, 638 N. Broadway.

a No. 457, KENOSHA, WIS.—Meets first and third Fridays at Schlits' Hall. President, F. O. Wood, 5 Park Court; recording secretary, Ellis Hogan; financial secretary, E. Parsons, 14 Park Court.

a No. 458, ABERDEEN, WASH.—Meets every Sunday, 12 m., at Longshoremen's Hall. President, Frank Ratty; recording secretary, M. O. James, 201 Heron street.

a No. 459, CORTLAND, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Martin block, Main street. President, John J. McMahon, Grotin avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Hartnett, 5 Sand street.

a No. 460, CHICKASHA, IND. T.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Riddle & King's law office, Bank of Commerce building. President, C. P. Bowen; recording and financial secretary, Charles A. King, Box 491.

a No. 461, LOWELL, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Bay State Hall, Central street. President, James

E. Farrell, 107 Fulton street; recording secretary, J. M. McDermott, 100 Bourne street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Conant, 176 Cross street.

a No. 462, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Friday evening at Lightstone's Hall, S. E. corner Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. President, Wm. J. Schmidt, 3206 Dakota avenue; recording secretary, Carl Hy Roewe, 4219 De Soto; financial secretary, Wm. Folkerts, 1121 Union avenue.

a No. 463, MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.—Financial secretary, T. Soucy, 468 Wolfe street.

a No. 464, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday night, 7:30 o'clock, at 344 Ontario street. President, W. A. Campbell, 36 Berlin street; recording secretary, J. L. Wolf, 45½ Putman street; financial secretary, M. J. Hogan, 17 Pelton avenue.

a No. 465, SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Meets Wednesdays in Snyder block, 835 Sixth street. President, A. J. Otis, 1522 Columbia street; recording secretary, R. Heilbron, 849 Twenty-second street; financial secretary, Harry Eckenrode, 606 Julian avenue.

a No. 466, BELVIDERE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Creston Athletic Club, 112 Logan avenue. President, Jas. Thorn, 411 McKinley avenue; recording secretary, Walter Stage, care C. U. Telep. Co.; financial secretary, Wm. Pratt, 1002 Garfield avenue.

a No. 467, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Meets Monday at G. A. R. Hall, over 115 W. Eighth street. President, W. B. Lawing, 18 Bluff View; recording secretary, J. H. Brobeck, 1019 E. Eighth street; financial secretary, J. W. Daubenspeck, Sherman Heights.

a No. 468, DOVER, N. H.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Weavers' Hall. President, James W. Flynn, 2 Huff street; recording secretary, C. H. Warren, 29 Chestnut street; financial secretary, John Cameron, 595 Central avenue.

a No. 469, YORK, PA.—Meets every Tuesday at Frees Hall, 42 North George street. President, Effinger Lucas, E. Prospect street; recording secretary, D. G. M. Wallick, 124 S. West street; financial secretary, Geo. Gorhig.

a No. 470, HAVERHILL, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Boot and Shoe Makers' Hall, 31 Washington street. President, R. M. McDonald, 42 Pleasant street, Bradford, Mass.; recording secretary, D. McLellan, 63 Pecker street; financial secretary, A. G. McDonald, 18 Locust street.

a No. 471, MILLINOCK, ME.—President, E. Hammons; financial secretary, W. Lyon.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

First District Council, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, in Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, B. H. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; vice president, Barney A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, C. P. Ford, 78 Church road.

Sixth District Council.—President, J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Union Depot Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; vice president, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Lee Stephens, 601 West First street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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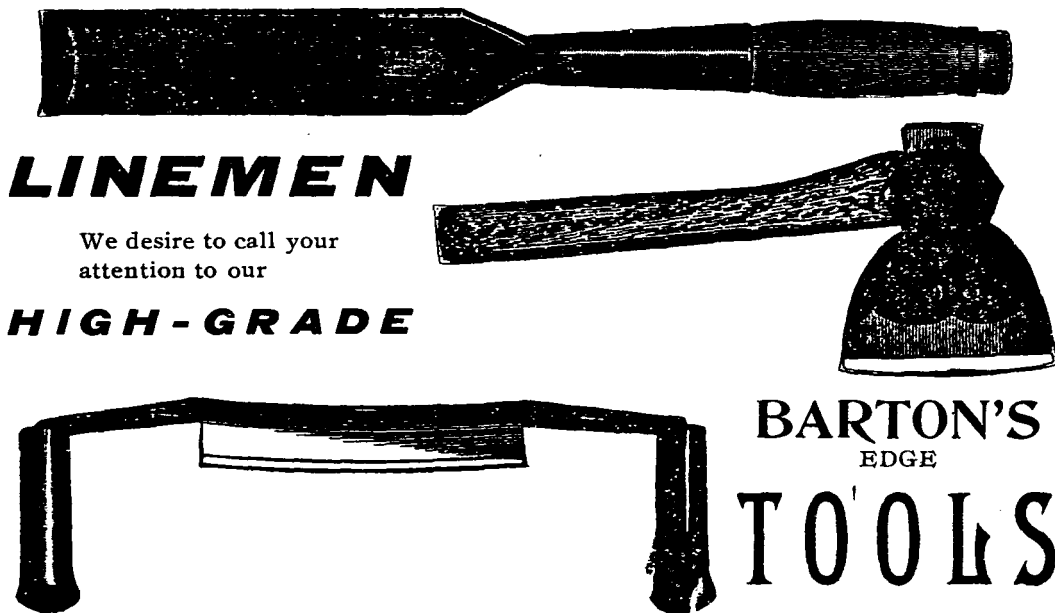
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 No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—B. McGuire, 1318 Grape street.
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 No. 210, Atlantic City.—Marshall Burkins, 117 N. Pennsylvania avenue.
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 No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—C. J. Vuncannon, Hoffman House.
 No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—A. H. Gwan, 320 Bird street.
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 No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Wm. McDonough, 118 Smith street.
 No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Edward N. Nockels, 10 E. Randolph street.
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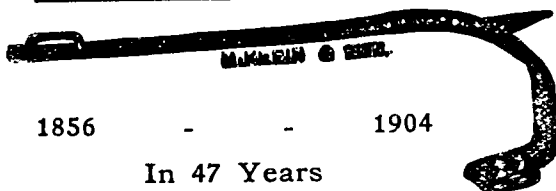
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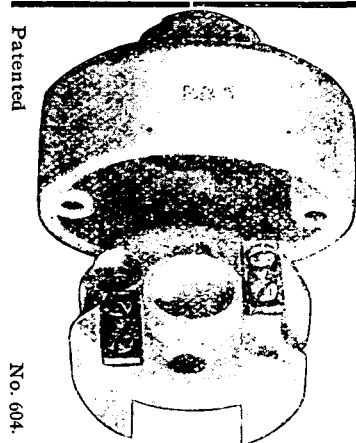
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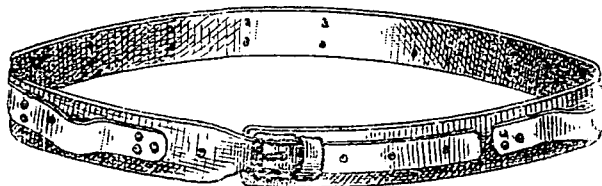
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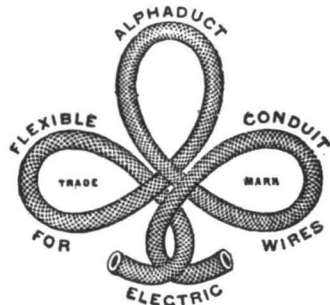
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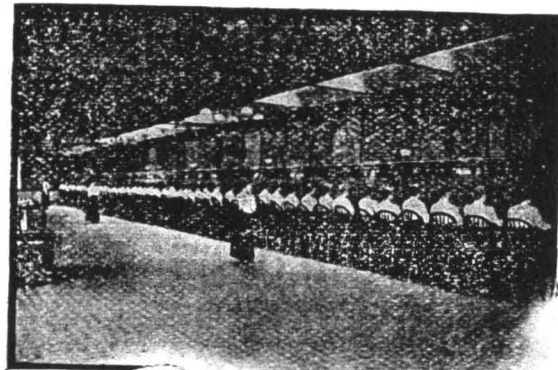
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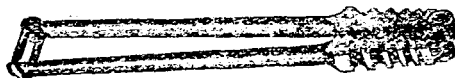
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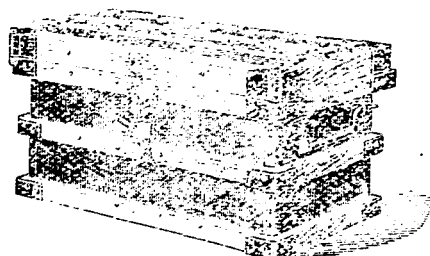


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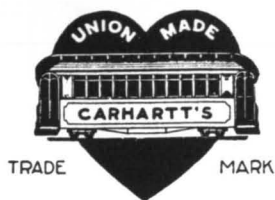
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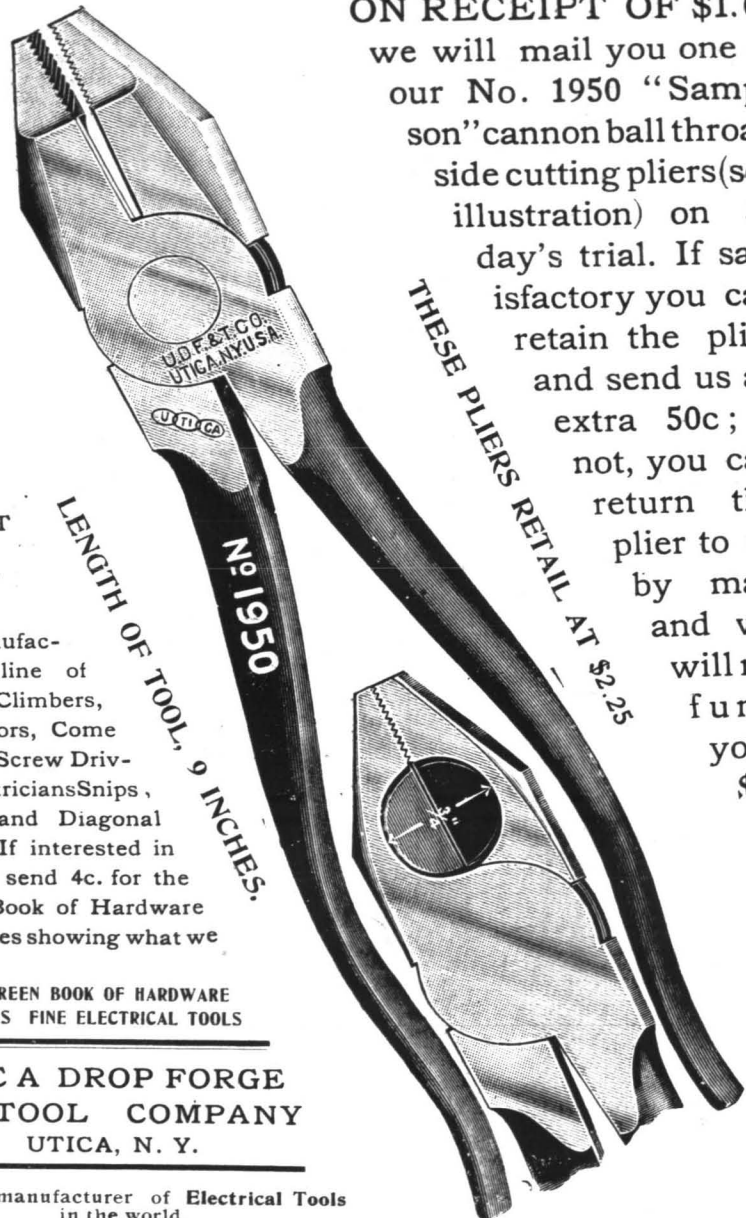
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